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Providence Canyon State Park

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A COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

FOR

PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

Prepared For

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION

STATE OF GEORGIA

Prepared By

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ENGINEERING
RECREATION CONSULTANTS
3300 N.E. EXPRESSWAY SUITE 2M
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30341

OFFICIALS

Honorable Jimmy Carter, Governor
State of Georgia

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Henry D. Struble, Director
Parks and Recreation Division

Robin Jackson, Chief of Site Planning
Office of Planning & Research

Robert Baxter, Park Superintendent
Parks & Recreation Division

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INTRODUCTION

There is a diversity of recreational needs in the State of Georgia. One of these is the need for scenic and unique natural attractions. Providence Canyon State Park will provide the facility to fulfill part of these needs.

For years this area, where the forces of nature have erroded the landscape, has evolved into a scenic attraction of unusual beauty and interest as well as a place of unique plant species. With its beauty of white sands and layers of colored clay, it impresses one with the forces of nature as they eat away at the earth. The uncontrolled presence of visitors to this area has accelerated this erosion. The intent of this comprehensive master plan is to provide a means for which the Park as a whole may be enjoyed in a safe and protected manner. Upon visiting this unusual area, one has the feeling that Providence Canyon State Park will be something special and more than just the sterotyped state park.

OBJECTIVES

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has as its prime objective to promote the conservation and the effective utilization of the natural resources of the State. The objectives selected for the development of the Providence Canyon site are to analyze the existing conditions, attributes, characterisitcs and problems of the area and to provide a planned approach toward orderly development, programming and utilization of Providence Canyon as a State Park, while keeping in mind the wisest and best use of that Park for present and future generations.

Providence Canyon, or as it is also known, the Little Grand Canyon of Georgia, has for some time been a popular tourist attraction and a favorite outing place for local residents. In November 1937, there were recommendations made that Providence Canyon be acquired as a National Park site. However, this plan was dropped due to other more pressing national emergencies, i.e. the ending of the Great Depression, and beginnings of World War II. This popularity has grown until several interested persons have advocated its inclusion in the State Parks System.

In 1970, the Georgia Legislature approved the acquisition, with the help of the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, of some 1,000+ acres for a State Park. The acquisition of land was completed in June 1971 and in July 1971 these lands were officially named Providence Canyon State Park. Because of the objectives established by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, it was recommended that a Comprehensive Master Plan be prepared.

In May of 1972, the firm of Environmental Planning and Engineering, Atlanta, Georgia, was commissioned to prepare this Comprehensive Master Plan.

PROCEDURE

1. Research & Analysis

In this section, a broad spectrum of influences have been investigated. This entailed the gathering and cataloguing of data and the organization of this data into regional, local and site studies which outline the various aspects that will lead to the development of the project area. This included demographic studies, transportation and accessibility studies and recreational studies as well as physiograph studies. These studies help to establish the needs and demands that will influence the Park development by determining whether the project area is, first of all, suitable for such a development.

2. General Development Plan and Recommendations

Data gathered from the research and analysis was applied to determine what type of recreational development is best suited for the area and the project site. With the completion of this objective, guidelines were established that will aid the State in its planning and budgeting of the facilities proposed here. Also, recommendations are made with respect to areas outside of the existing Park boundaries that may have significant impact on the future recreational development by State and local agencies.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

As presented in the objectives of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Division, Providence Canyon State Park has a uniqueness all its own and therefore will be developed with that in mind.

To completely understand the recreation impact that will be put on these and other recreational facilities in the area, a study of outdoor recreational facilities, trends, demands, supply and orientations of visitors was investigated. There are several formulas, surveys, recreation project methods that can be used in determining the type recreation facilities that are mot needed in an area. In observation at the site and surrounding influences, it appears that there is perhaps more potential than first thought.

As outlined in the objectives, it is important to provide the type recreation that is best suited for the site and provide the recreational activities that best fulfill the demand and needs of the area.

In order to fully study the impact that will be felt within the project area, it is most important that the various forms of influence be investigated and by some method of measure, or criteria, be used to distinguish the best uses. Three regions have particular meaning in the type visitor impact that they contribute to the area. The total visitor economic impact protential on the State of Georgia, neighboring states, and the federal agencies, along with the local municipalities and county governments, and private enterprise is as much as these governments and individuals are willing to support.

REGIONS

In an attempt to define the limits, or area of influence, in which this project area is located, a picture is formed. Two areas of influence were studies:

Primary Region	150 mile radius/3 hr. travel time
Secondary Region	300 mile oval

Consideration of the following facts is of importance:

1. The Chattahoochee River is perhaps one of the most beautiful rivers passing through several major cities in the eastern United States.

2. Within 150 miles of Providence Canyon there are three (3) State Capitols:

Atlanta, Georgia	150 miles NE/3½ hr.
Montgomery, Alabama	100 miles West/2½ hr.
Tallahassee, Florida	150 miles South/3 hr.

3. The Chattachoochee River has a rich history, both cultural (man and his development), and natural (geological, ecological, etc.)

4. There are living within 3 hours travel time of Providence Canyon over 1,671,751 persons (1970 Census).

5. The Chattachoochee River, private open lands, State facilities, (Georgia, Florida, Alabama) and county facilities are located within a twelve (12) mile radius of Providence Canyon.

6. There are a many as twelve (12) colleges and universities located within a 150 mile radius of the area.

The conclusion drawn from these significant points is that Providence Canyon State Park is not just one of many State Parks located in the State of Georgia, but part of a network or chain of different recreation activities within a corridor parallel with the Chattachoochee River.

There are many recreational, historical and archeological, as well as open space attractions, that can be explored and promoted. Some, within the Chattachoochee Drainage Basin, have already been promoted: Westville, Bedingfield Inn, the historic town of Lumpkin, the State Coach Auto Tour, and a portion of the Lower Chattachoochee Auto Trail. The concept for this area of Stewart County is to proceed with the interest and enthusiasm that has been demonstrated by the people of Stewart County. They should be encouraged to prepare a county-wide plan, establishing zoning and land use that will best serve the area. Consideration should be given to existing and future land use, transportation aid, accessibilities, commercial and industrial developments, public utilities and services and the development of various natural and cultural resources in the county. Joint ventures with other counties for sewerage and water treatment facilities, roads, etc., should be investigated and promoted.

The recommendation for recreation and tourism is to form a cooperative program of Federal, State and Local governments with private developers and land owners to promote the progressive growth of Stewart County.

The following are examples of the sort of ideas which should be explored:

> Timber and Pulp Lands: There are nearly 75,000 acres of timber land and pulp land in Stewart County. These lands should be investigated for existing scenic attractions. (This was done by the Bowater Paper Company of Tennessee which received favorable acclaim for its efforts.)
>
> Lake Walter F. George: Lake Walter F. George has, in recent years, become one of the best bass fishing lakes in the southeast. However, facilities are lacking to handle the needs of the recreation visitors. There is the Florence Landing Marina, Rood Creek, Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge and a few other public areas. At present, there is a need for the preservation and proper development of Rood Creek historical site and a need based on present demands for over 400 water oriented camping sites. There is also a need for other over-night facilities and day-use facilities in this area. The camping and over-night facilities could be provided by local governmental or private sources to insure that some portion of the profits would be realized by the local government.
>
> Rood Creek Indian Mounds: A detailed investigation of the origin of these mounds and the history of this section of the Chattahoochee

River Valley should be explored. The old plantation house on the approach to Rood Creek is of tremendous interest and could possibly serve as a major historical attraction.

POPULATION

The population distribution will be discussed in two ways: 1) that portion of the population that is estimated (1970 Census) to reside inside of a 150 mile radius of the project area and may be considered a potential visitor to the Park at some time; 2) that portion of the traveling public that selects a route through the State of Georgia.

1. Population Distribution in the Primary Region:

Georgia	-	965,372 (excludes metropolitan Atlanta)
Alabama	-	460,605
Florida	-	245,774

2. Population Distribution of visitors to the State of Georgia as to their origin and destination:

Place of Origin	Georgia Destination	Other Destination
Southeastern U.S.	76.5	31.3
Midwestern U.S.	15.2	35.6
Northeastern U.S.	8.2	33.1

It is interesting to note that the State with the largest visitation to Georgia is Florida with 25.5%. The majority of travel through the State of Georgia is to and from Florida.

RECREATION

In this section, the outdoor recreation, recreation-education and conservation recreation areas as well as historical/recreation areas are examined. The primary concentration of recreation analysis will be along the Chattachoochee River Basin beginning right outside of Atlanta, Georgia, and following the river south to Lake Seminole at the Georgia, Florida, Alabama State boundaries.

While the Chattachoochee River serves as the State Border line between Georgia and Alabama, it would be impractical to consider only that recreational development existing in Georgia.

REGIONAL PARKS

	GEORGIA	ALABAMA
20 mile radius		
40 mile radius		
60 mile radius		
80 mile radius		
100 mile radius		

GEORGIA PARKS (within 80 mile radius having campsites)

	Campsites	Cabins/Cottages/Mobile Homes
Chehaw	50	0
Kolomoki Mounds	50	0
Georgia Veterans Memorial	50	13
Franklin D. Roosevelt	100	17
	250	30

Tuskegee National Forest is within a 60 mile radius.

There are two new proposed parks within a 60 mile radius of the project area:

Pataula Creek State Park
Eufaula Recreation Area

The following is a list of visitor attractions running from Tennessee to Florida, within or near to the Chattachoochee corridor:

1. CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

   Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Battlefield Park
   Cloudland Canyon State Park
   Rock City
   Lockout Mountain, Ruby Falls

2. CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

   The Pocket
   Hidden Creek

3. ROME, GEORGIA

   Etowah, Coosa Rivers & Oostanula Rivers join
   Berry & Shorter Colleges

4. ALLATOONA LAKE (CARTERSVILLE) (MARIETTA)

   Red Top Mountain State Park
   George W. Carver State Park
   Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
   Lockheed Georgia Company Aircraft Factory
   Proposed Paulding County National Civil War Battlefield
   Etowah Indian Mounds

5. ATLANTA

   Chattahoochee River
   Six Flags Over Georgia

6. CARROLLTON

   Tanners Beach State Park
   McIntosh Reserve (Proposed)
   West Georgia College

7. LAGRANGE

   Chattahoochee River, West Point Dam & Lake
   LaGrange College

8. WARM SPRINGS

   Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park
   Little White House
   Callaway Gardens
   Pine Mountain
   Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery
   Old Bullochville
   Hamilton-On-The-Square

9. COLUMBUS

   Ft. Benning
   Chattahoochee River
   Confederate Navel Museum

10. LUMPKIN

   Providence Canyon State Park
   Westville
   Walter F. George Dam & Reservoir
   Florence Landing & Marina
   Rood Creek Indian Mounds

11. KOLOMOKI MOUNDS STATE PARK

12. BAINBRIDGE

Bainbridge State Park
Flint River
Seminole State Park
Lake Seminole

13. TALLAHASSEE

Fairchild State Park
Jim Woodruff Dam
Lake Jackson, Talquin, Lamonia & Miccosukee
Apalachicola State Park
Apalachicola River
Florida State University

ALABAMA RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN THE VICINITY

A. Russell Cave National Monument

B. Sequoyh Caverns

C. DeSota State Park (Falls Division)

D. Manitou Cave

E. Little River Canyon

F. DeSota State Park (Canyon Division)

G. Weiss Dam & Reservoir

H. Talladega National Forest

    Skyway Motorway
    Cheaha Mountain
    Cheaha State Park

I. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

J. Chewacla State Park

K. Tuskegee National Forest

L. Auburn University

M. Tuskegee Institute

N. Blue Springs State Park

O. Fort Rucker

P. Chattahoochee State Park

WATER ORIENTED RECREATIONAL AREAS

Corps of Engineers	1971 Rec./Year
Walter F. George	3,037,000
Seminole	2,984,500
Columbia River Area	265,100
Rood Creek	24,400
Florence Landing	96,900

A POSSIBLE PARKWAY SYSTEM

As several reservoirs are being constructed and/or proposed, and the relocation and upgrading of several highways is certain, there will be an increasing demand for recreational facilities nearby, which could form the basis for a parkway system incorporating features such as those described. Motels, inns, cabins, cottages and campgrounds could offer overnight accommodations, and along with them the necessary dining facilities. A parkway might be developed along the following outline:

1. The Parkway system can begin with the Watt Battlefield of Chickamaunga and Chattanooga, also the infamous Rock City and other private attractions of this area.

2. South along U.S. 27 or at Ringold, Georgia, is the beginning of the Armuchee Division of the Chattahoochee National Forest. This area extends along U.S. 27 and Interstate 75 to Rome, Georgia and Calhoun, Georgia.

3. At Rome the Coosa River is formed by the Oostanaula and Etouah Rivers. These flow into Waiss Lake in Alabama; Berry College and Shorter College are located here.

4. From Rome, travelling on U.S. 411 to U.S. 41 and Interstate 75, Allatoona Lake with Red Top Mountain State Park, George W. Carver State Park located on its shores, Kennaway Mountain National Battlefield Park is located outside Marietta, Georgia as is Lockheed Aircraft Factory.

5. Moving toward Atlanta on Interstate 75 to the Intersection of I-285, the perimeter around Atlanta, crossing over the Chattahoochee River, following I-285 to I-20 West and proceeds to Six Flags Over Georgia, a private amusement facility.

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

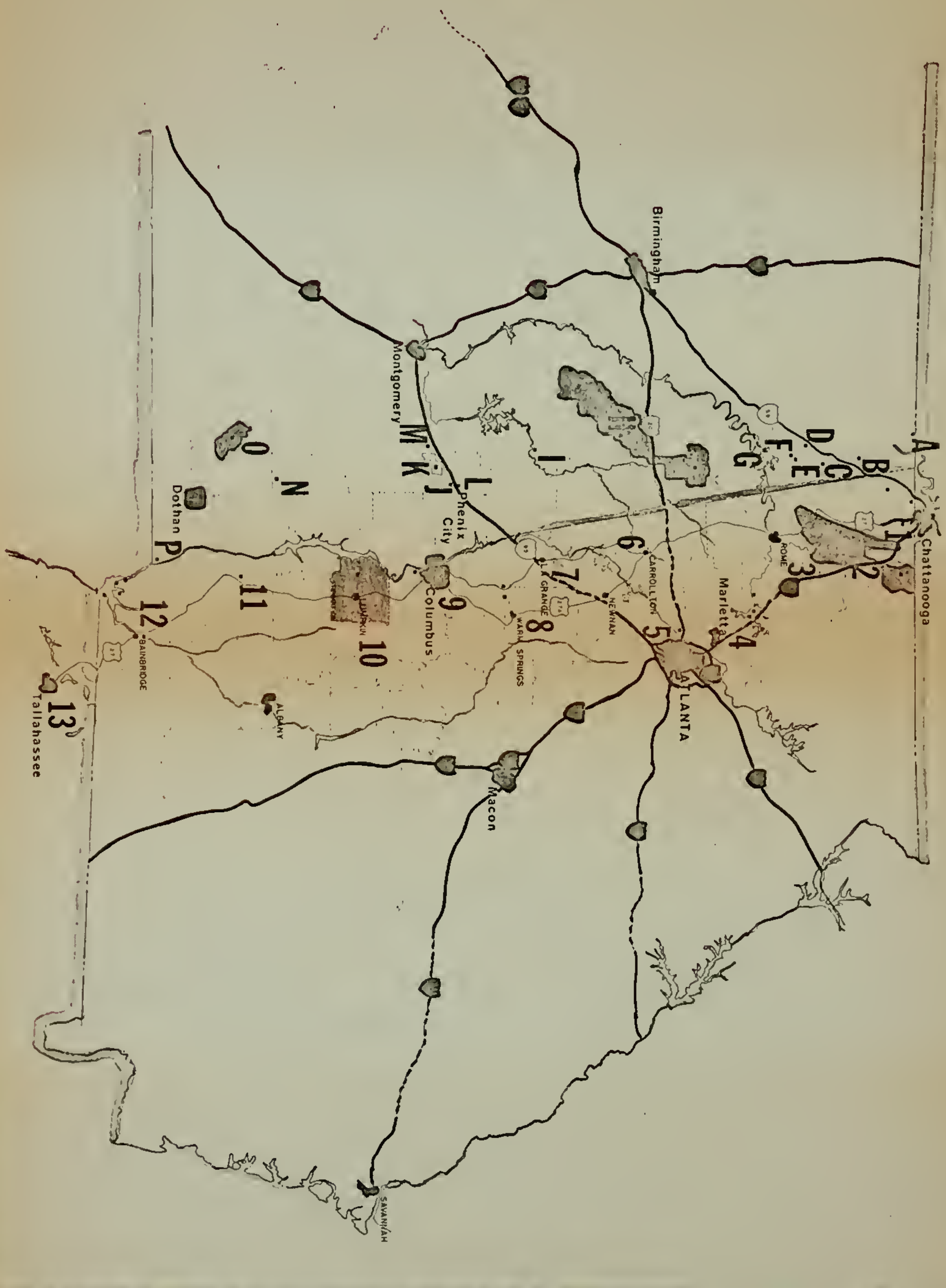
PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ENGINEERING
3300 NORTHEAST EXPRESSWAY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Regional Analysis:

ACCESSIBILITY

1



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PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Regional Analysis:

ACCESSIBILITY

6. The Chattahoochee River is adjacent to Six Flags and flows by Carrollton and the proposed 222 acre Carroll County Park located on its banks and part of the 600 acre McIntoch. West Georgia College is located in Carrollton and U.S. 27 and Alternate 27 form two scenic legs of the Parkway U.S. 27 to LaGrange parallels the Chattahoochee River. Southwest of LaGrange at West Point is the Corps of Engineers West Point Dam under construction which will back its reservoir well north of LaGrange. LaGrange College is also located here.

7. U. S. 27 proceeds south from LaGrange and crosses over Pine Mountain, the last of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Located in close proximity to Pine Mountain are several areas of interest: Warm Springs, Georgia, and the Little White House, Callaway Gardens, Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park and Hamilton-On-The-Square.

   The Little White House was the home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt during his treatment for polio at Warm Springs. Ida Cason Callaway Gardens is a 2,500 acre private recreation resort with beautiful flower gardens and recreation facilities. Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park is 5,060 acres with cabins, lakes, etc. Hamilton-On-The-Square: the residents of Hamilton have redesigned their town to resemble a colorful village of years past.

8. New Riverview Reservoir - Chattachoochee River.

9. Columbus, Georgia, and Ft. Benning, Georgia. Columbus is the only major city in the Chattahoochee River Basin after Atlanta, with a population of 154,168.

   Ft. Benning, Georgia. Famous training area for airborne and Special Forces troops. Military reservation contains approximately acres. A large portion on the Chattahoochee River is being used for hiking and nature trails.

10. Following the Chattahoochee River to Walter F. George Reservoir. A Corps of Engineers project containing 45,600 acres of recreational area. The reservoir extends from Columbus, Georgia, to Fort Gaines. Located on the reservoir are several recreation attractions such as Florence Landing Marina, Rood Creek Indian Mounds, Eufaula Wildlife Refuge.

11. Moving again south from Columbus, U.S. 27 goes through the town of Lumpkin in Stewart County, Georgia. This is the location of the Project Area - Providence Canyon State Park, 8 miles west of Lumpkin and 7 miles east of Walter F. George Reservoir. Westville, a 1850 reconstructed town, demonstrates arts and crafts of that period. Lumpkin has other historical interest for its visitors.

12. Kolomoki Mounds State Park is located just off U.S. 27 in Early County near Blakely.

13. U.S. 27 continues on to Bainbridge, Georgia, and is near Lake Seminole where the Chattahoochee River and the Flint River join to form the Appalocala River.

14. From Bainbridge, U. S. 27 continues on to Tallahassee, Florida, the Capitol of that State with a population of 63,000. Florida State University, Tallahassee, has a circus that performs annually at Callaway Gardens. There are many natural springs and lake around Tallahassee.

Tallahassee and Lake Seminole would be the terminus for the Parkway System. Cooperation with the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Florida in development of local auto touring, special events and attractions and recreation facilities is suggested.

LOCAL ANALYSIS

This section deals with the local community in which the project area is located. Several factors are presented in this section, which have an influence on the project area and can affect the total makeup of the development.

Utilities

Electric: There are two electric lines coming into the Providence Canyon area; one from Lumpkin - single phase carrying 720 volts; one from Florence Landing - single phase.

Natural Gas: There are no facilities for natural gas in the area and none proposed in the near future. However, propane gas service is available in tanks or bottles.

Water: The City of Lumpkin has a water system that is approximately eight (8) miles from the project site. The source of the water is two deep wells; one 150 deep producing 180 gallons of water per minute; the other 156 deep producing 160 gallons of water per minute. Plans are being made to develop a third well in the near future.

Sanitary Sewerage Service: There is no sanitary sewerage service in Stewart County.

Telephone: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company provides buried service to the Park boundary and comes along the Florence Landing Road from Lumpkin.

Accessibility

Three major roads give access to Stewart County. However, only one road has direct access to Providence Canyon State Park.

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PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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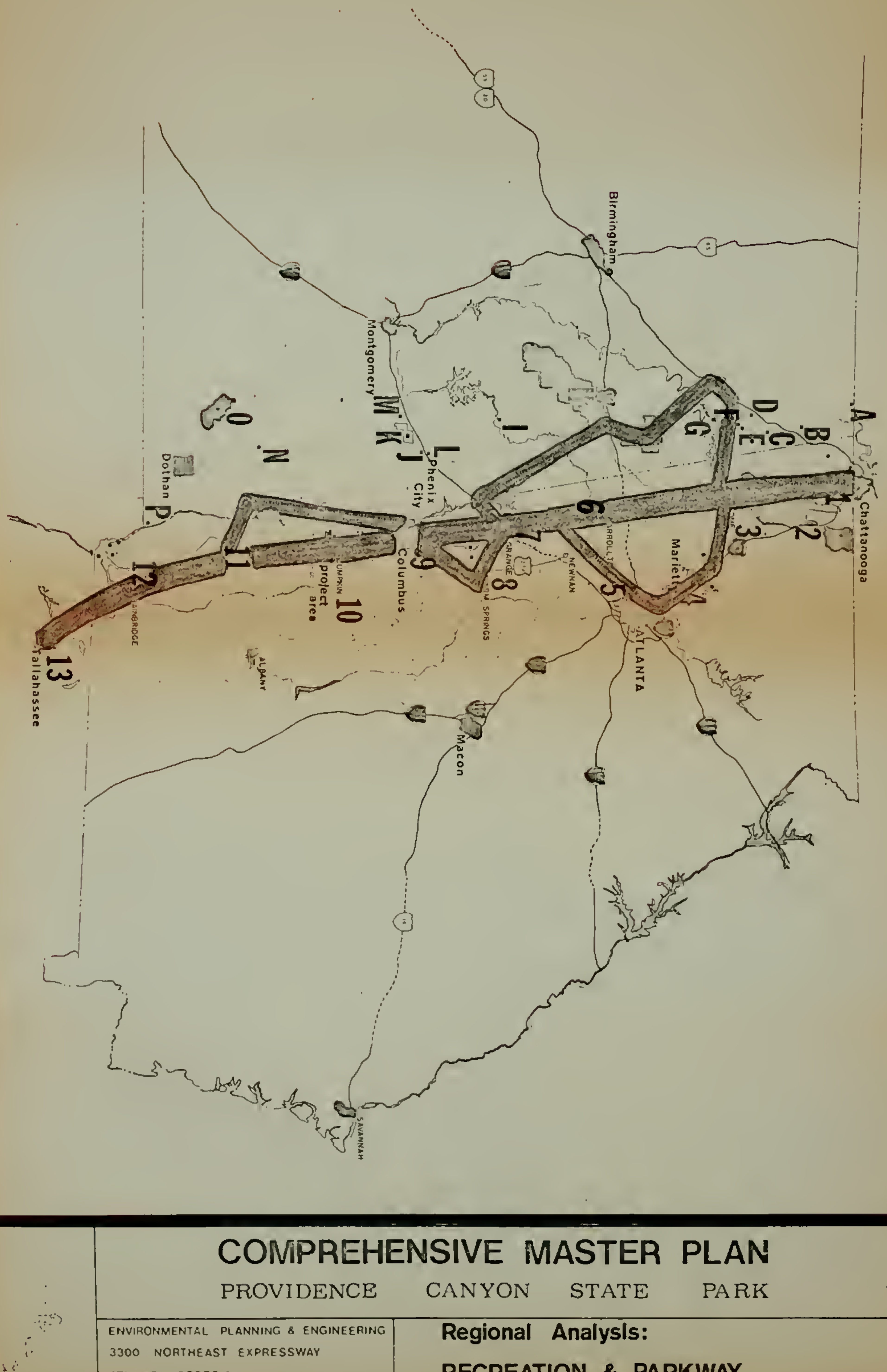
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Regional Analysis:

RECREATION & PARKWAY

2



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Regional Analysis:

RECREATION & PARKWAY

2

Present Road System

U.S. 27: A federal primary highway that runs north and south. Before the Interstate Highway System was built, this highway was one of the major north-south highways extending from Sault Saints Marie, Michigan, to Miami, Florida, a distance of approximately 1,947 miles.

U.S. 780: A Federal Highway that is east-west oriented. U.S. 780 is one of the main routes between Savannah, Georgia, and Birmingham, Alabama, a distance of approximately 409 miles.

Beginning at Cusseta, Georgia, U.S. 27 and U.S. 280 coincide for approximately 20 miles to Columbus, Georgia.

GA. 27: An east-west route from Richmond in Stewart County to Georgetown in Quitman, a distance of 34(±) miles.

Access to Providence Canyon is by way of Florence Landing Road west of Lumpkin and is an old highway that was paved up to a point east of Providence Canyon. At this point, there is also a dirt road of approximately three (3) miles that connects the Florence Landing Road to Georgia 27. The road has been relocated several times due to strip mining in the area.

In 1970 the Florence Landing Road was relocated and paved from the Canyons to Florence Landing where it connects with the Omaha-Georgetown Road that is located along east side of Walter F. George Reservoir.

Proposed System

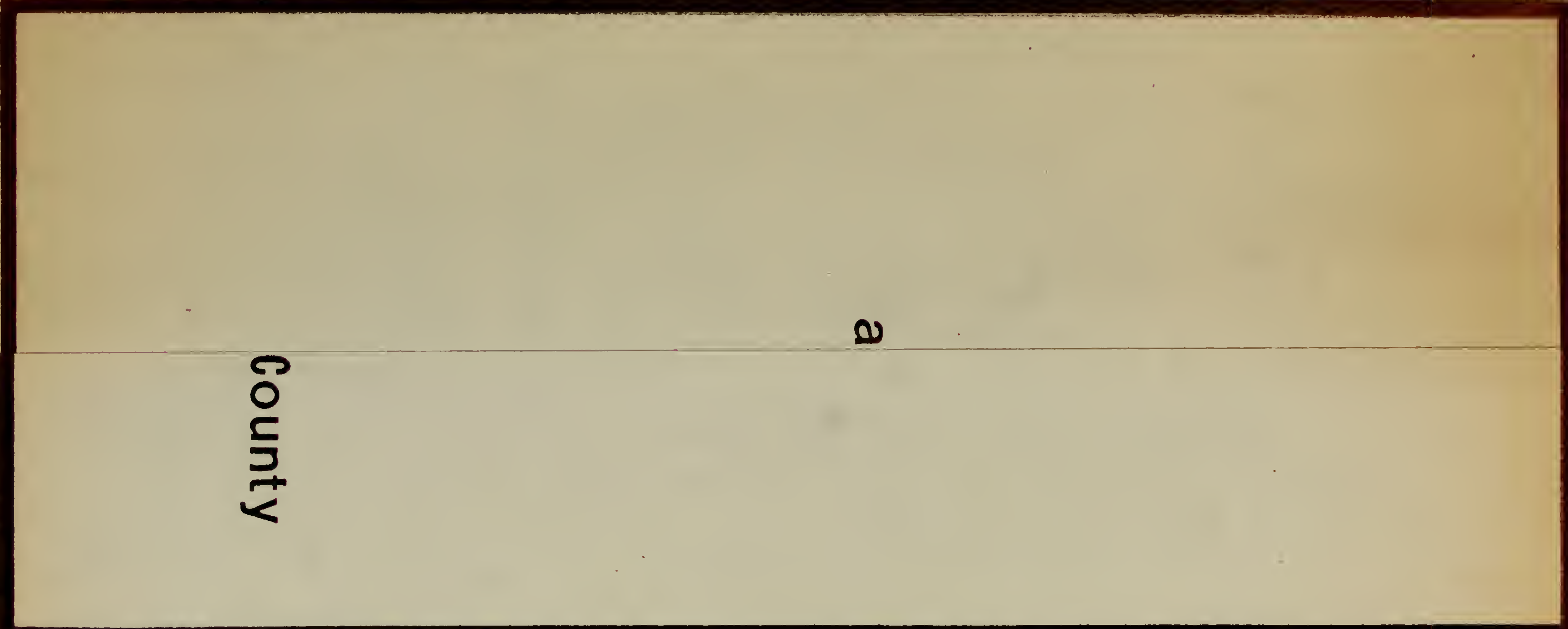
There has been some speculation on the part of local people in Stewart County that U.S. 27 will be rebuilt and, in part, relocated as a toll road from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Tallahassee, Florida.

In Stewart County, a portion would be relocated west of Lumpkin to approximately 2-4 miles east of Providence Canyon. Florence Landing Road is planned to be improved and the dirt road connecting it with Georgia 27 would also be upgraded and paved.

HISTORY

Stewart County

In 1825 the County of Lee came into being by an act of the Legislature. Three years later, in 1828, the County of Randolph was made with Lumpkin as its capitol. On December 23, 1830, the County of Stewart was made from a portion of Randolph County.



NORTH

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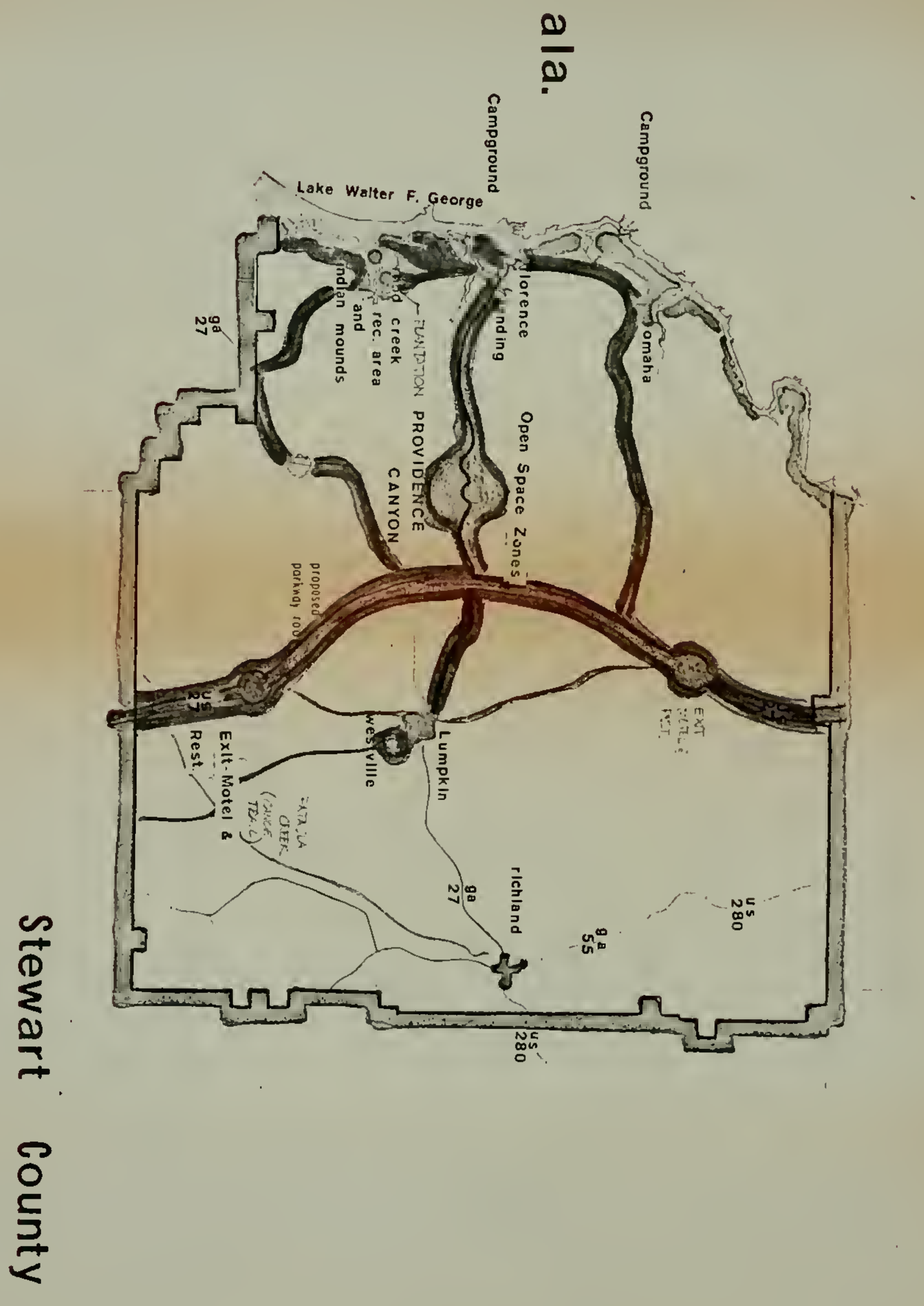
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Local Analysis:

Proposed Recreation

3



NORTH →

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Local Analysis:
Proposed Recreation

3

The Indians were still roaming and pillaging in this area and the early settlers draw flots for their lands in 1827, which presented hardships until the Indians were driven off.

The County of Stewart was named for General Daniel Stewart who served with distinction during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Stewart was the great-grandfather of the late ex-president Tehodore Roosevelt.

Lumpkin

The town of Lumpkin was founded when the Inferior Court of Randolph County held its first session at the home of Allen Wamble who lived in the 19th District of what later became Stewart County. By a vote of three to two, it was decided that all county business would be carried on in the Wamble House. Prior to its being selected as the county seat, the land in the 81st District upon which Lumpkin now stands was sold at public sale to the highest bidder for the princely sum of $15.00 and was purchased by the County Commissioners by Deed, made and recorded May 4, 1830. It was no named to honor a former governor, Wilson Lumpkin. In 1836, D. Bryan Bedingfield built an inn to serve as a family residence as well as a stopping place for stagecoaches and other travelers. This inn was located about a days travel from Columbus and Fort Gramic on a north-south route between Americus and Eufaula, Alabama, going east and west.

Lumpkin and Stewart County are typical in many respects to the other small Georgia communities that depend on small farm production for their livelihood. With the migration of its job-seeking youth to the large cities, this community began to die, until a small band of civic leaders, wanting to see something happen in their town, purchased and restored the Bedingfield Inn. Meeting with much success, this ambitious group, joined by others, purchased from the late Colonel John West a collection of old buildings and equipment dating back to around 1850. With the donation of 57 acres of land south of Lumpkin, the town of Westville, Georgia, came into being. A visit to Westville takes one back to a farm community of the 1850's.

One can see some of the old-time arts and crafts such as candle making, quilting, basket weaving, blacksmithing, wheel turning, authentic 1850 cooking, pottery making and firing, syrup making and other crafts taking place in Westville. The efforts of these people to save their community is a tremendous credit to them.

Another historical attraction is the Canyons - known as Providence Canyons, Little Grand Canyon or Royal George of the Chattahoochee Valley. Not much is known of their beginnings. Some speculate, however, that the location of an Indian Trading Post at Florence prompted Indians to use the same trails. Due to the loose and porus sandy-clay conditions of the soil and indentations of the trails, combined with

surface run-off, the canyons started eroding. Poor farming practices and strip mining in the later years helped to accelerate this erosion process.

LAND USE ZONING

At the present, there is very little land use regulation or zoning either in the county or in the local municipalities. There is, however, a proper zoning of land along the Florence Landing Highway from Lumpkin, Georgia, past Providence Canyon State Park to the Walter F. George Reservoir. The purpose of this zoning is to preserve the rural atmosphere as much as possible and screen out undesirable development. There is alos an area zoned for the same purpose from Lumpkin to Westville, Georgia.

The City of Lumpkin has recently initiated a zoning ordinance prepared by the City of Lumpkin and the Stewart County Planning Commission in May, 1972.

SITE ANALYSIS

In this section, various attributes and characteristics of the Project site are explored. Investigation of these site conditions was first broken down into the different physiographic elements such as soils, slope, vegetations, etc.

A conglomerate of all these site attributes are presented together in this Site Analysis section.

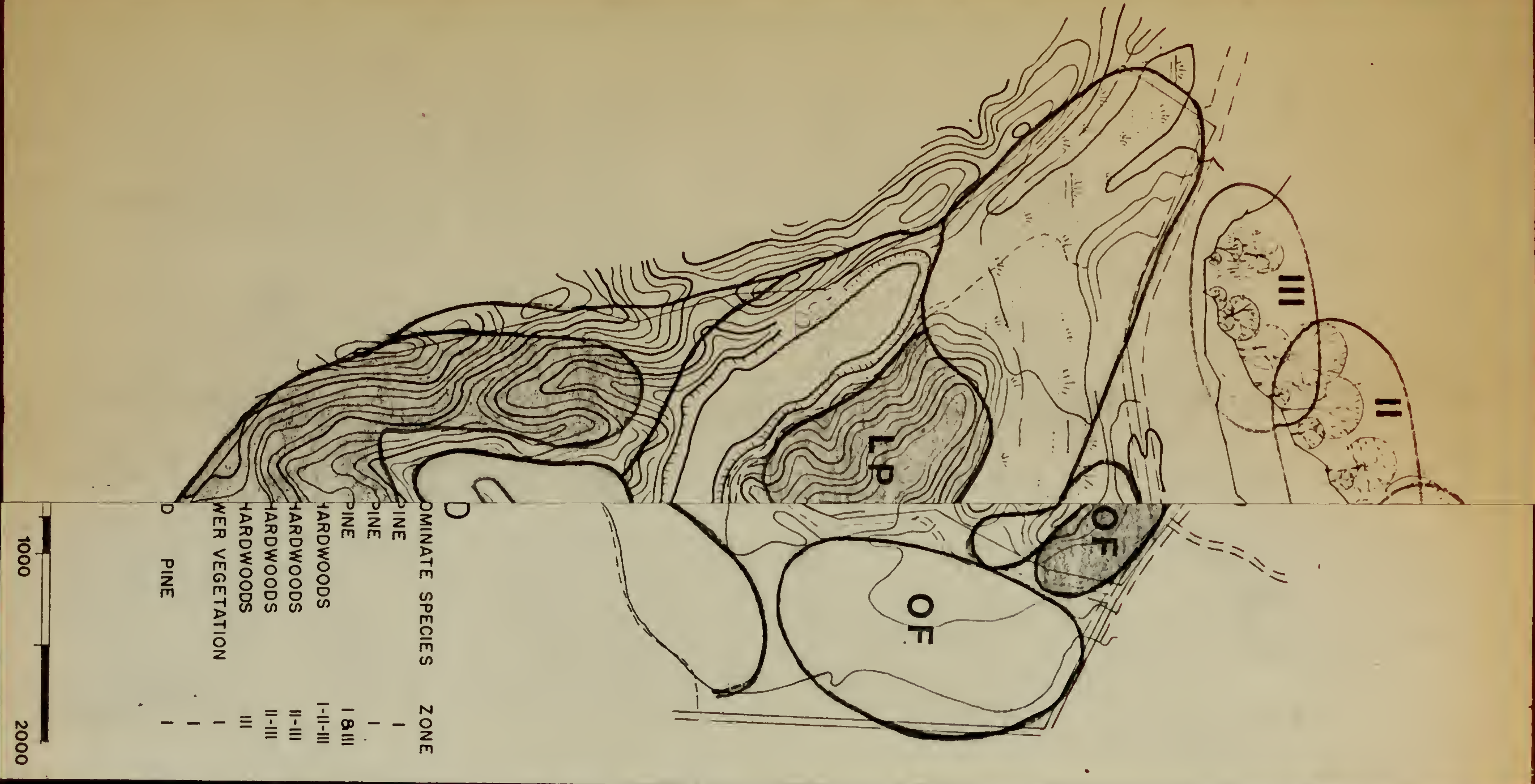
Location

Providence Canyon is located in Stewart County, Georgia, eight (8) miles west of Lumpkin, Georgia, the county seat and approximately eight (8) miles east of the Walter F. George Reservoir and the Georgia-Alabama State line.

Vegetation

The vegetation at Providence Canyon varies as much as its topography. From the pine stands on the remaining ridges and the struggling pines in the strip mine area to hardward pine stands that are on the lower ridges. There are hardwood pine stands on some of the ridges that project out into the canyon and as they slope down into the canyons themselves where large mature hardwoods and pines reach up with straight trunks toward the canyon rim. Lower in the swamp-like areas are stands of hardwood common to that habitat.

The lower shrubs and vegetation of the area are rich in color, texture and variety.



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PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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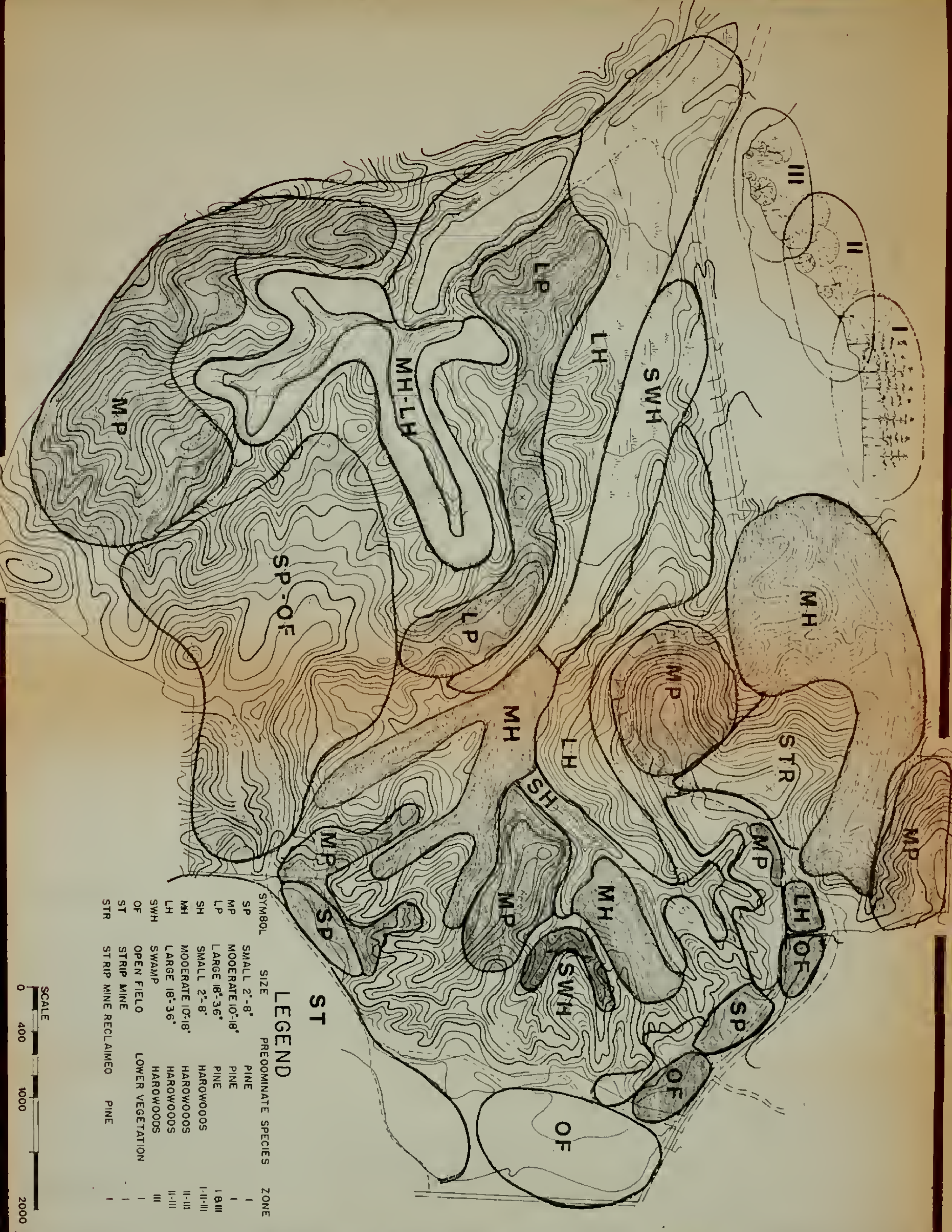
Site Analysis:

VEGETATION

6



LEGEND

SYMBOL	SIZE	PREDOMINATE SPECIES	ZONE
SP	SMALL 2"-8"	PINE	I
MP	MODERATE 10"-18"	PINE	I
LP	LARGE 18"-36"	PINE	I & III
SH	SMALL 2"-8"	HARDWOODS	I-II-III
MH	MODERATE 10"-18"	HARDWOODS	II-III
LH	LARGE 18"-36"	HARDWOODS	II-III
SWH	SWAMP	HARDWOODS	III
OF	OPEN FIELD	LOWER VEGETATION	I
ST	STRIP MINE		I
STR	STRIP MINE RECLAIMED	PINE	I

NORTH

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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Site Analysis:
VEGETATION

6

A partial listing of plant material, but by no means a complete one, is as follows:

Trees

Upper Elevation	Middle Elevation	Lower Elevation
Pines, Blackjack oak, Sourwood, Sassafras	Black oak, Dogwood, Southern red post oak, Pessimmon	Swamp oak, White oak, Chestnut oak, Tulip poplar, Sweetgum, Willow

Soils/Slope

See Table I for a description of the soils and slopes encountered, and their limitations and characteristics, etc., as they relate to various land uses.

Hydrology

There are five (5) main physiographic provinces of the United States in the State of Georgia:

1. Highlands
2. Piedmont Plateau
3. Lookout Plateau
4. Valley and Ridge Province
5. Atlantic Coastal Plain

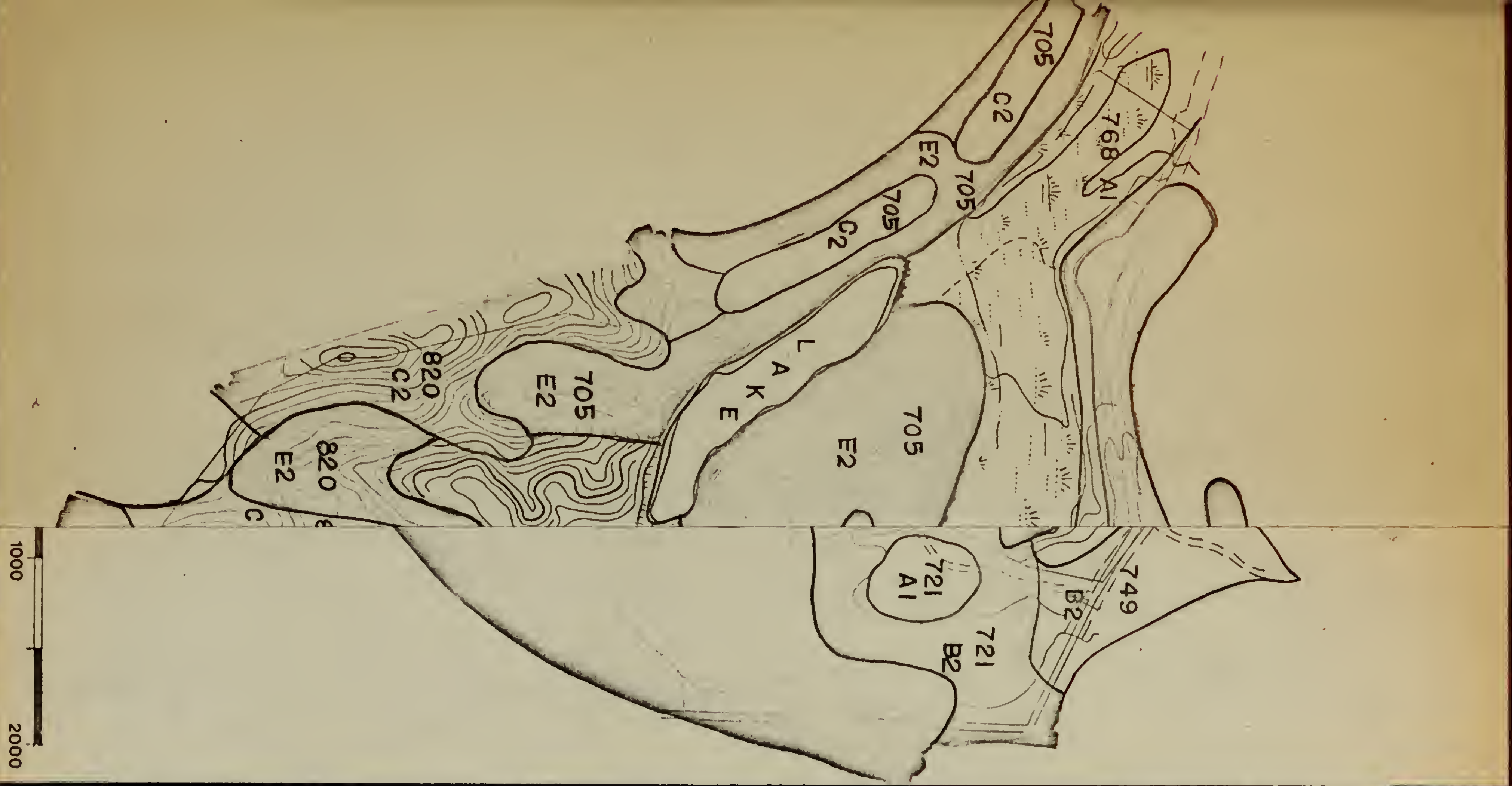
The Fall line of Georgia is a division of the State that marks where the Piedmont Plateau ends and the Coastal Plains begin. This Fall line extends from Augusta, Georgia, through Macon, Georgia, to Columbus, Georgia.

Providence Canyon is located just below the Piedmont Plateau in the Coastal Plains area. The Coastal Plains is that portion of the State that was covered by oceans from 65,000 to 136,000,000 years ago.

Richland has an elevation of 600 feet above sea level and is the highest part on the 32° parallel from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rio Grande River. Stewart County is made up of several formations of the Cretaceron period, 65 - 136 millions of years ago. The main concern, of course, is the Providence Sand formation. "The Providence Sand consists chiefly of light colored generally cross-bedded sand with lenses of light colored clay. It is non-marine as to type locality, becoming very fossiferous at down dips (for example at Patula Creek)."

Site Study

This section is a composite of the other studies prepared under the site analysis section.



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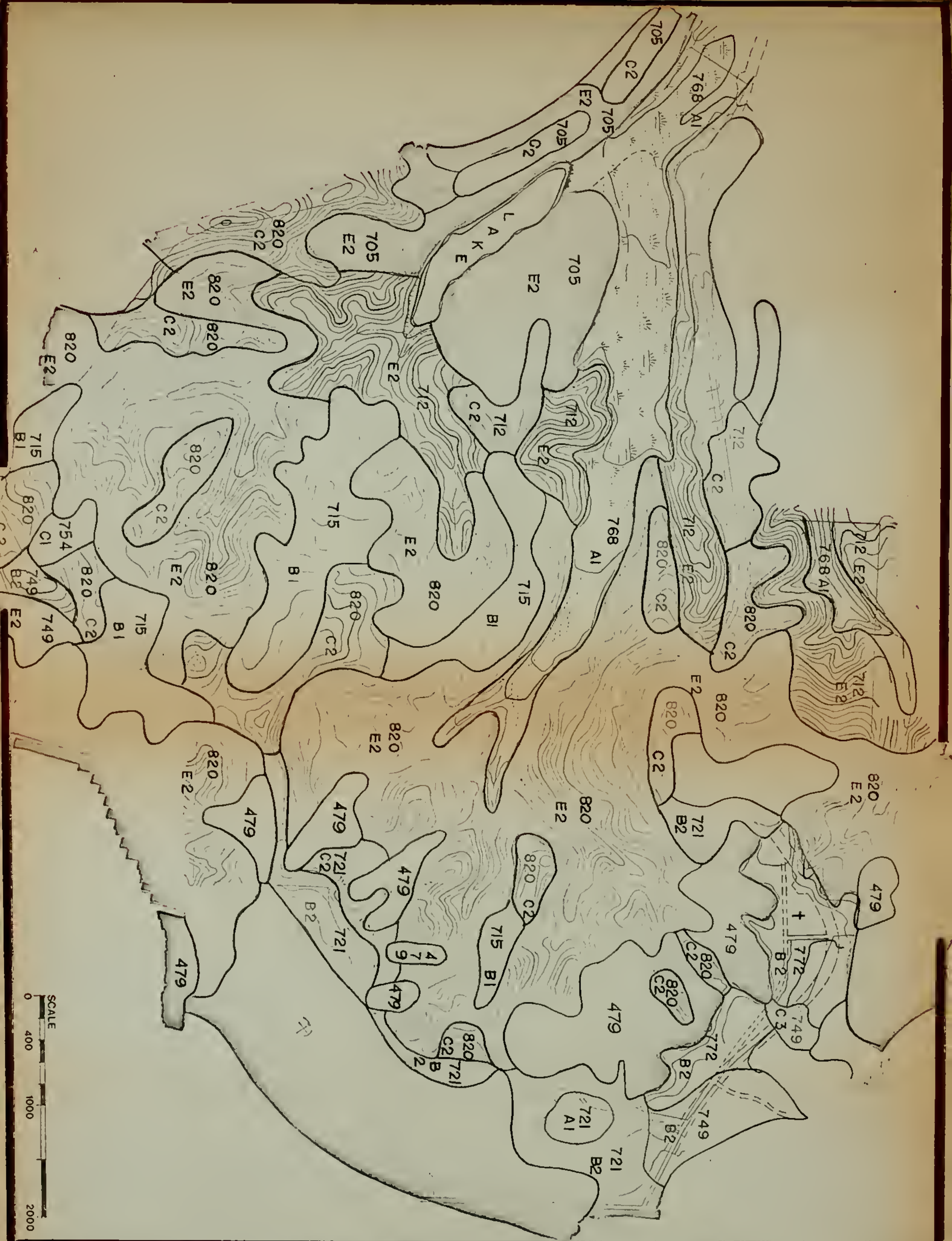
Site Analysis:

SOILS

4



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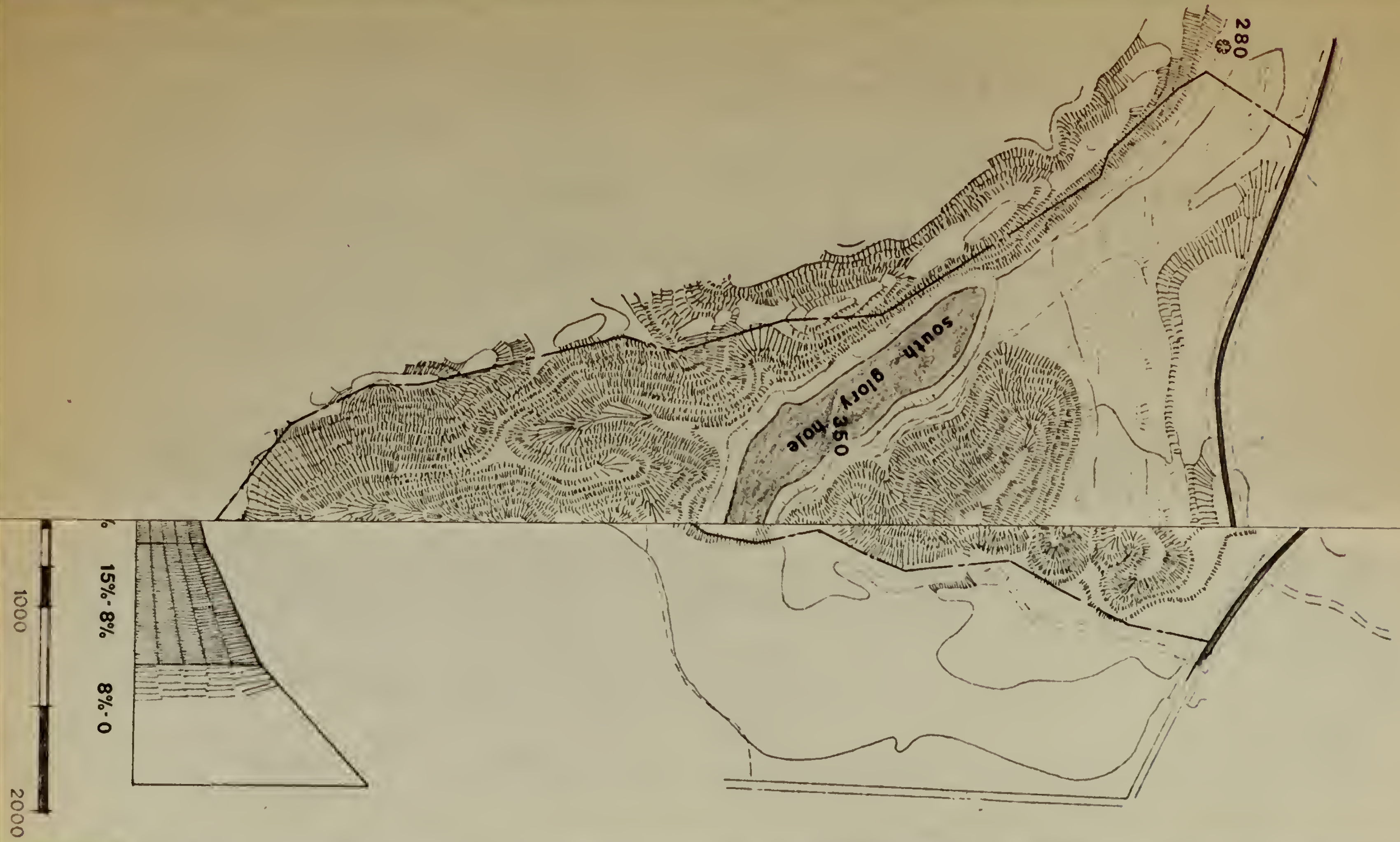
Site Analysis:

SOILS

4



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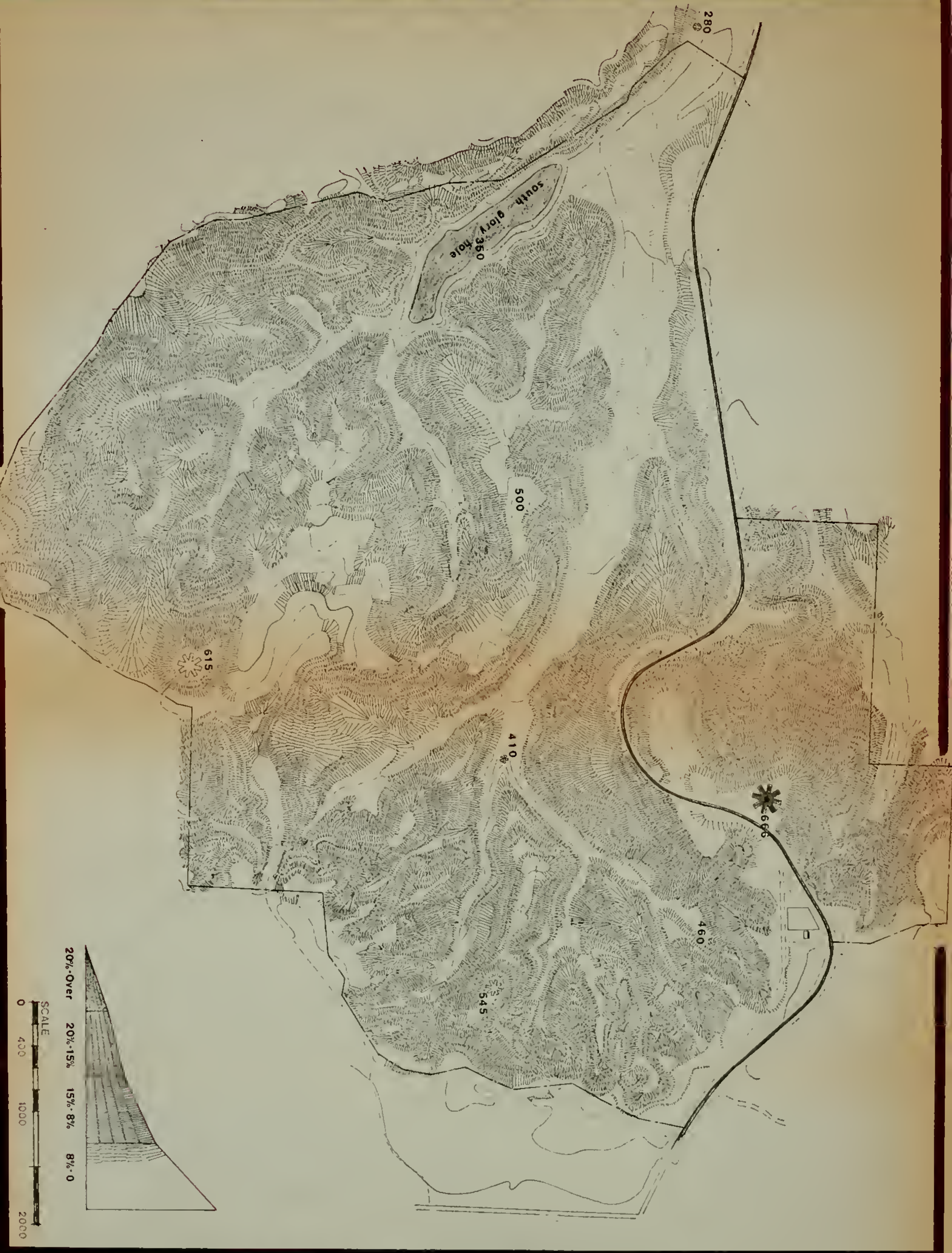
Site Analysis:

SLOPE

7



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PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Site Analysis:

SLOPE

7

TABLE I

AP YMBOL	MAPPING UNIT NAME	PO RE	S	PATHS & TRAILS	TOP SOIL 6)	FLOOD HAZARD 7)	
73	GULLIED LAND (This unit consists of an intricate network of large, deep gullies, interspersed with remnants of soil.)	Ext var no					
705C2	BOSWELL SANDY LOAM, 2 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SLI (sl lim sto pot	-	SLIGHT:	POOR: shallow source of suitable material	NONE:	
705E2	BOSWELL SANDY LOAM 8 to 17% PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED (Slopes range to 45 percent in many places)	SLI (sl lim st po	r- ty %	SEVERE: slope is 25% in many places	POOR: slope shallow source of suitable material	NONE	
712C2	ESTO SANDY LOAM, 2 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SLI (Sl lim sto pot	E nd ity	SLIGHT:	FAIR: thickness of suitable material	NONE:	
712E2	ESTO SANDY LOAM, 8 to 17% PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED (Slopes range to 45 percent in many places)	SL (S li st po	:	SEVERE: slope is 25% in many places	POOR: slope		
715B1	LAKELAND SAND, 0 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SE ra me		SEVERE: coarse texture	POOR: coarse texture	NONE:	
721B2	GREENVILLE SANDY LOAM, 2 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MC mo per ity	E:	SLIGHT:	FAIR: texture	NONE:	

INTERPRETATIONS FOR DIFFERENT LAND USES

TABLE I

MAP SYMBOL	MAPPING UNIT NAME	POND & RESERVOIR	SEPTIC TANK FILTER FIELDS	PERMEABILITY 5)	STREETS & LOW COST ROADS	FILL FOR ROADS 6)	CAMP GROUNDS	PICNIC AREAS	PLAY GROUNDS	PATHS & TRAILS	TOP SOIL 6)	FLOOD HAZARD 7)
473	GULLIED LAND (This unit consists of an intricate network of large, deep gullies, interspersed with remnants of soil.)	Extremely variable, not rated										
705C2	BOSWELL SANDY LOAM, 2 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SLIGHT: (slope limits storage potential)	SEVERE: slow permeability	Less than .06 in./hr in subsoil	SEVERE: High shrink swell	POOR: high shrink-swell	SEVERE: slow permeability	MODERATE: wetness, slope	SEVERE: slow permeability	SLIGHT:	POOR: shallow source of suitable material	NONE:
705E2	BOSWELL SANDY LOAM 8 to 17+ PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED (Slopes range to 45 percent in many places)	SLIGHT: (slope limits storage potential)	SEVERE: slow permeability, slope	Less than .06 in./hr in subsoil	SEVERE: High shrink swell, slope 15% in many places.	POOR: slope, high shrink-swell	SEVERE: slope is 15% in much of the area	SEVERE: slope is 15% in much of the area.	SEVERE: slow permeability slope 6%	SEVERE: slope is 25% in many places	POOR: slope shallow source of suitable material	NONE
712C2	ESTO SANDY LOAM, 2 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SLIGHT: (Slope limits storage potential)	SEVERE: slow permeability	.06-.20 in. hr. in most of subsoil	MODERATE: moderate shrink-swell	FAIR: fair traffic supporting capacity	MODERATE: permeability	SLIGHT:	MODERATE slopes and permeability	SLIGHT:	FAIR: thickness of suitable material	NONE:
712E2	ESTO SANDY LOAM, 8 to 17+ PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED (Slopes range to 45 percent in many places)	SLIGHT: (Slope limits storage potential	SEVERE: slow permeability, slopes	.06-.20 in. hr. in most of subsoil	SEVERE: slope 15% in many places	POOR: slope is 25% in many places	SEVERE: slope is 15% in much of the area	SEVERE: slope is 15% in much of the area	SEVERE: slope 6%	SEVERE: slope is 25% in many places	POOR: slope	
71[illegible]	LAKELAND SAND, 0 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVERE: rapid permeability	SLIGHT: Possible contamination of water supplies	6.3 - 20.0 in./hr.	SLIGHT	FAIR: fair strength and stability	SEVERE: coarse texture	SEVERE: coarse texture	SEVERE: coarse texture	SEVERE: coarse texture	POOR: coarse texture	NONE:
721B	GREENVILLE SANDY LOAM, 2 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MODERATE: moderate permeability	SLIGHT:	63 - 2 in./hr.	MODERATE fair subgrade (foundation)	FAIR: fair subgrade (foundation)	SLIGHT:	SLIGHT:	MODERATE: slope	SLIGHT:	FAIR: texture	NONE:

AP YMBOL	MAPPING UNIT NAME	PO RES	PATHS & TRAILS	TOP SOIL 6)	FLOOD HAZARD 7)
721C2	GREENVILLE SANDY LOAM, 5 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED.	MODER Moder perm (slop limit capac	SLIGHT	FAIR: texture	NONE
749B2	ORANGEBURG LOAMY SAND, 2 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES	MODE Moder perme	SLIGHT:	FAIR: texture	NONE
749C3	ORANGEBURG SANDY LOAM, 5 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MODE moder perme	MODERATE surface texture	FAIR: texture	NONE
749E2	ORANGEBURG SANDY LOAM, 12 to 17 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MODE mode perme slope stora capac	SLIGHT	FAIR: texture slope	NONE
754B1	LUCY LOAMY SAND, 0 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVE perme possi seepa	MODERATE surface texture	POOR: texture, loin productivity	NONE
754C1	LUCY LOAMY SAND, 5 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVE perme possi seepa	MODERATE surface texture	POOR: texture low productivity	NONE
768A1	OCHLOCKONEE SOILS, LOCAL ALLUVIUM, 0 to 2 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVE see	SEVERE flooding	FAIR flooding	very free, very brief 7)

INTERPRETATIONS FOR DIFFERENT LAND USES

MAP SYMBOL	MAPPING UNIT NAME	POND & RESERVOIR	SEPTIC TANK FILTER FIELDS	PERMEABILITY 5)	STREETS & LOW COST ROADS	FILL FOR ROADS 6)	CAMP GROUNDS	PICNIC AREAS	PLAY GROUNDS	PATHS & TRAILS	TOP SOIL 6)	FLOOD HAZARD 7)
721C2	GREENVILLE SANDY LOAM, 5 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED.	MODERATE: Moderate permeability (slopes limit storage capacity)	SLIGHT:	63 - 2 in./hr.	MODERATE: fair subgrade (foundation)	FAIR: fair subgrade (foundation)	SLIGHT:	SLIGHT	MODERATE: slope	SLIGHT	FAIR: texture	NONE
749B2	ORANGEBURG LOAMY SAND, 2 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES	MODERATE: Moderate permeability	SLIGHT	.63 - 2 in./hr.	SLIGHT:	GOOD	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE: slope	SLIGHT:	FAIR: texture	NONE
749C3	ORANGEBURG SANDY LOAM, 5 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MODERATE: moderate permeability	SLIGHT	.63 - 2 in./hr.	SLIGHT	GOOD:	MODERATE: surface texture	MODERATE: surface texture	MODERATE surface texture	MODERATE surface texture	FAIR: texture	NONE
749E2	ORANGEBURG SANDY LOAM, 12 to 17 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	MODERATE: moderate permeability slope limits storage capacity	MODERATE slope	.63 - 2 in./hr.	MODERATE: slope	GOOD:	MODERATE: slope	MODERATE: slope	SEVERE: slope	SLIGHT	FAIR: texture slope	NONE
754B1	LUCY LOAMY SAND, 0 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVERE: permeability possible seepage	SLIGHT	2.0 - 6.3 in./hr.	SLIGHT:	FAIR: fair strength and stability	MODERATE surface texture	MODERATE surface texture	MODERATE slope, surface texture	MODERATE surface texture	POOR: texture, loin productivity	NONE
754C1	LUCY LOAMY SAND, 5 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVERE: permeability possible seepage	SLIGHT	2.0-6.3 in./hr.	SLIGHT:	FAIR fair strength and stability	MODERATE surface texture	MODERATE surface texture	SEVERE: slope	MODERATE surface texture	POOR: texture low productivity	NONE
768A1	OCHLOCKONEE SOILS, LOCAL ALLUVIUM, 0 to 2 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVERE: seepage	SEVERE: flooding	2.0-6.3 in./hr.	SEVERE: flooding	GOOD	SEVERE flooding	SEVERE flooding	SEVERE flooding	SEVERE flooding	FAIR flooding	very free, very brief 7)

AP YMBOL	MAPPING UNIT NAME	PO RE	S	PATHS & TRAILS	TOP SOIL 6)	FLOOD HAZARD 7)	
72B2	RED BAY LOAMY SAND, 2 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES	S s		SLIGHT	FAIR: texture	NONE	
820C2	VAUCLUSE LOAMY SAND, 2 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SLI (sl lim sto cap	y	MODERATE permeability	FAIR: texture	NONE	
820E2	VAUCLUSE LOAMY SAND, 8 to 17+ PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED (slopes range to 45 percent in many places)	SLI (slo lim stor capa					
	LAND DISTURBED BY STRIP MINNING (some of this land has been smoothed)	Extr vari not					
	AN INDIVIDUAL GULLY	Extr vari not					

(Where soil limitation is rated as either SLI
ain soil properties that influenced the ratin
1)Although the soil map and Table I are guides
formation is adequate for on-site constructi
struction of specific engineering jobs.
2)SLIGHT means the soil properties are favorab
3)MODERATE means the soil properties are mode
special planning and design and good managem
4)SEVERE means the soil properties are difficu
5)PERMEABILITY - Rapid = 6.00 to 20.00 in./hr.
slow = 0.20 to .60 in./hr.; slow = 0.60 to
6)Where the soil is rated GOOD, FAIR or POOR
or POOR is listed.
7)Very frequent means flooding generally occu

INTERPRETATIONS FOR DIFFERENT LAND USES

MAP SYMBOL	MAPPING UNIT NAME	POND & RESERVOIR	SEPTIC TANK FILTER FIELDS	PERMEABILITY 5)	STREETS & LOW COST ROADS	FILL FOR ROADS 6)	CAMP GROUNDS	PICNIC AREAS	PLAY GROUNDS	PATHS & TRAILS	TOP SOIL 6)	FLOOD HAZARD 7)
772B2	RED BAY LOAMY SAND, 2 to 5 PERCENT SLOPES	SEVERE seepage	SLIGHT	2.0 - 6.3 in./hr.	SLIGHT	GOOD	SLIGHT	SLIGHT	MODERATE slope	SLIGHT	FAIR: texture	NONE
820C2	VAUCLUSE LOAMY SAND, 2 to 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	SLIGHT (slope limits storage capacity)	SEVERE: permeability	.06 - .20 in./hr.	MODERATE fair traffice supporting capacity	FAIR: fair traffice supporting capacity	MODERATE permeability	MODERATE permeability	MODERATE slope, permeability	MODERATE permeability	FAIR: texture	NONE
820E2	VAUCLUSE LOAMY SAND, 8 to 17+ PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED (slopes range to 45 percent in many places)	SLIGHT (slope limits storage capacity)	SEVERE: permeability slope	.06 - .20 in./hr.	SEVERE: slope 15% in many places							
	LAND DISTURBED BY STRIP MINNING (some of this land has been smoothed)	Extremely variable, not rated										
	AN INDIVIDUAL GULLY	Extremely variable, not rated										

(Where soil limitation is rated as either SLIGHT 2), MODERATE 3), or SEVERE 4), listed with each rating of MODERATE and SEVERE are the main soil properties that influenced the rating.)

1)Although the soil map and Table I are guides for evaluating the soils and planning for their use, it is not intended that this information is adequate for on-site construction; further testing and on-site inspection should be conducted in the design and construction of specific engineering jobs.

2)SLIGHT means the soil properties are favorable for the intended use. Soil limitation are minor and can be easily overcome.

3)MODERATE means the soil properties are moderately favorable for the intended use. The limitations can be overcome or modified by special planning and design and good management.

4)SEVERE means the soil properties are difficult and costly to modify or overcome for the intended use.

5)PERMEABILITY - Rapid = 6.00 to 20.00 in./hr.; moderately rapid = 2.00 to 6.00 in./hr.; moderate = 0.60 to 2.00 in./hr. moderately slow = 0.20 to .60 in./hr.; slow = 0.60 to 0.20 in./hr. or slower.

6)Where the soil is rated GOOD, FAIR or POOR for the intended use, the main soil properties that influenced the ratings of FAIR, or POOR is listed.

7)Very frequent means flooding generally occurs more often than once each year. Very brief means flooding last from 2 to 7 days.

The description of this section corresponds to the capital letter on Illustration on Plate 9.

A. Dirt roads to the northern portion of the Park and to the Georgia Forestry Commission fire lookout tower (town not on Park land). Reclaimed iron ore strip mine area has been filled and leveled but not planted. Farm pasture borders the Park.

B. Florence Landing Road - runs from Lumpkin, Georgia to Florence Landing at Walter F. George Reservoir. Private inholding by Providence Canyon Methodist Church and cemetary approximately 1½ acres.

C. Highest point of the State Park approximately 666 feet above sea level. (Taken from U.S.G.S. Quad Sheet). This area has been stripped of iron ore and has been partially reclaimed and planted with young pines which are now approximately 12-15 feet high. There is a nice pine ridge adjacent to this area that has trees up to 14" D.B.H. The remainder of the land in this portion of the Park is very steep and would be classified as undevelopable.

D. The Providence Canyons - Certainly the most striking attribute of the Park site is the approximately 15 finger canyons. There are three main groups of canyons with varying depths, widths, and vegetative cover. The deepest canyon is approximately 200 feet deep and the widest is 400 feet. There is nearly a mile distance from the first canyon wall to the wall of the last.

Practically all the canyons have their own individual characteristics and points of interest. Deep terraced canyons of bleached white sand, with pastel shades of red, orange, tan and purple clay that streak the white sand with color. Some have large pinnacles or columns that rise up out of the bottom, some 40 - 50 feet high.

A number of the canyons have mature trees in them while others have no vegetation in the bottom and only kudzu vine hanging from the canyon rim. There are certain species of plant material that are unique to this area and add considerably to the beauty and popularity of the area.

E. There is a portion of an old unpaved road that, due to strip mining, was relocated. (This road once connected Florence Landing Road with Ga. 27). Strip mining has been completed for the most part and is being leveled. The land is owned by St. Regis Paper Company.

F. There was an old road that was once located where the strip mining took place beginning at the unpaved road mentioned above and ending at "F" on the Park boundary. At one time this old road traversed this area; however, because of the erosion of two canyons, the two are almost joining and leaving only a thin ridge approximately 12 feet wide separating the two canyons. The remaining passage is unsafe for vehicular travel.

G. An alluvial fan of sand has over a period of years formed in the stream bottom, the sand having come from the erosion of the canyons. Although no borings have been made to determine the exact depth of the sand, random probes indicate depths of 2 - 4 feet. In this sand deposit there are sometimes large balls of clay which have also washed down from the canyons. A thin sheet of water flows over this sand, erasing all signs of intrusion from human visitors.

H. This area is perhaps the largest parcel of reasonably flat land of any size containing approximately 60 acres of land. The land has been clean cut by a prior owner and only an occasional group of small pines stand out from the broom straw and blackberry vine cover. This is a very hot and dry ridge in summer. The few remaining trees are seeding in the balance of the area. Soils have a highly erosionable characteristic.

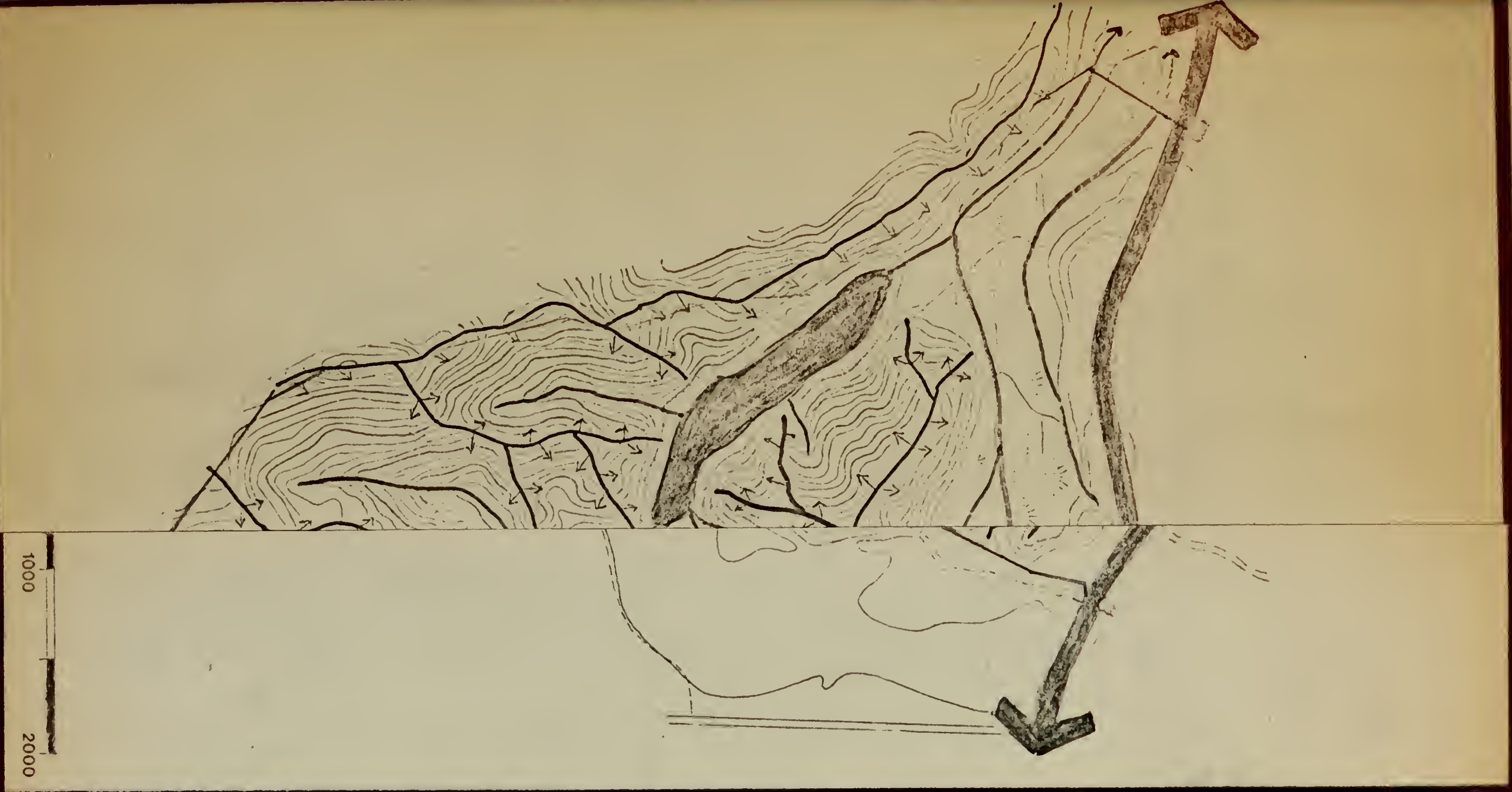
I. Small flat ridge with some pine forest, almost completely surrounded by steep terrain.

J. Long ridge with small finger ridges leading off, with some flat land. An old logging road traverses this ridge from area "H" to the canyon bottom. Large pines flank both sides of the ridge perdominately on the steep northern slopes. There is some developable land along this ridge; however, it exists only in small pockets.

K. Beaver Pond. A beautiful 9 - 10 acre pond which has been the fishing lake for the South Glory Hole Sportsmen Club for several years. The dam is located at the northwestern end of pond. Water quality appears to be reasonably good. Large trees surround the lake on its steep banks. Additional study as to fish and wildlife present in and near the lake is needed, to determine species and numbers.

L. St. Regis Paper Company Land. The main access into the southern portion of the Park is over a dirt road which follows the property line. The road presently receives heavy use from the pulpwood trucks of the paper company and even in good weather, the road on the steep grades is almost impassable with conventional vehicles. There remains some estimated 13,000 acres of pulpwood and timber to be taken on the land. The road bed on the ridge appears to be sound and should not be too difficult to rebuild.

M. Access road to St. Regis Road (L) off the Florence Landing Road. Site distance along Florence Landing Road appears good at this point. The Entrance Road goes through a swampy area where additional drainage structures are required. Also, at this point, a road to South Glory Hole intersects the entrance road. It, however, has no drainage structures to provide all weather access.



NORTH

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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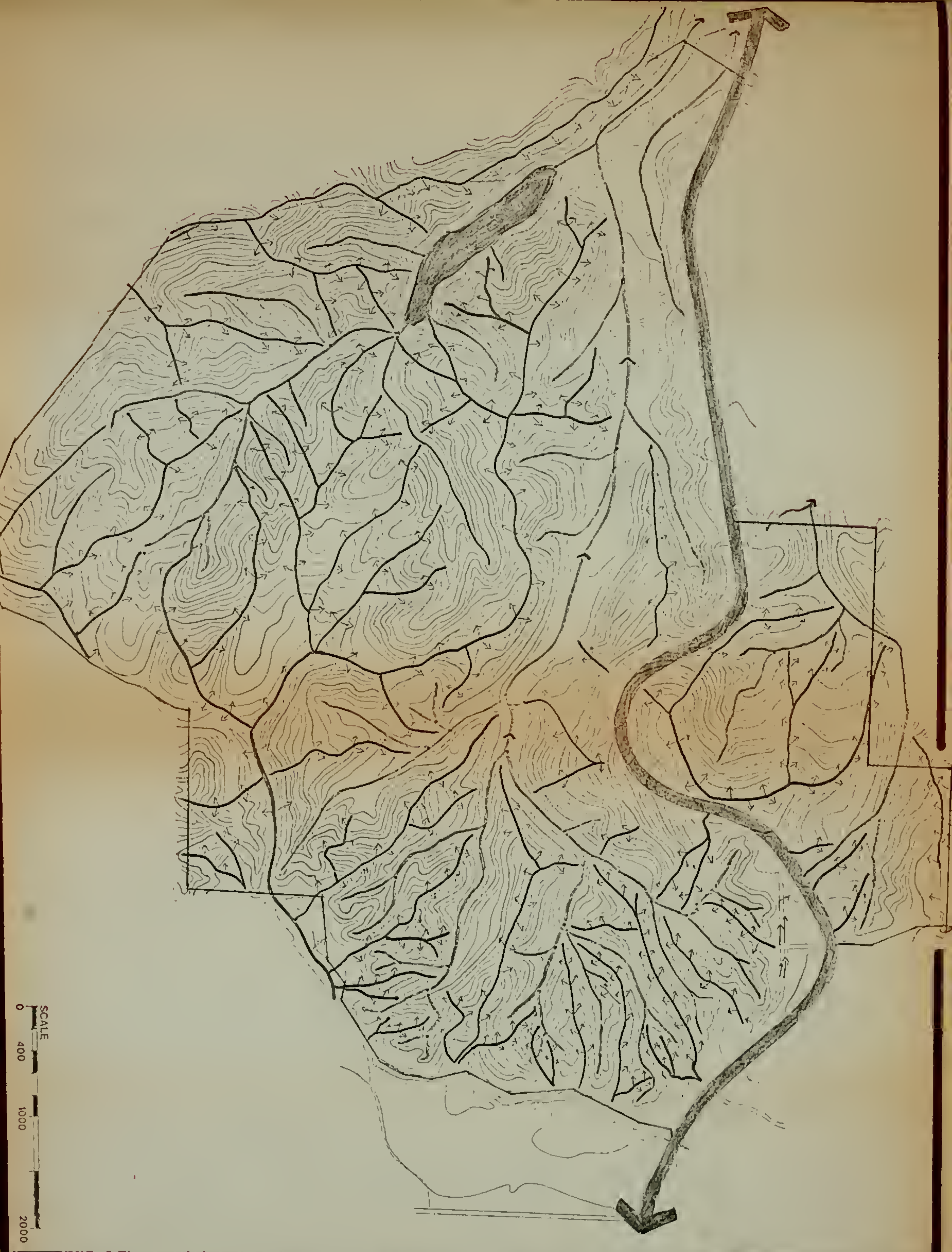
Site Analysis:

HYDROLOGY

5



COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

Site Analysis:

HYDROLOGY

5

Land Use Zones

Because of the diversity of recreational uses to which Providence Canyon might be utilized, it is essential that the proper dedication of land use be initiated and adhered to as closely as possible.

A judgment based on the site analysis information has identified the developable land areas, those areas of interest and those areas that should be restricted in development.

Zone I & II - The classification of these zones are restrictive and limited in use. These zones take into consideration areas of uniqueness, inaccessibility, those sensitive to extensive use, unsafe, or to be preserved as much as possible.

The allowable uses in these areas are:

- Hiking
- Nature Study
- Photography
- Special Study Areas
- Demonstrative Projects
- Guide trails

All buffer zones will fall in this classification.

Zone III - Moderate - Dispersed Use Zone.

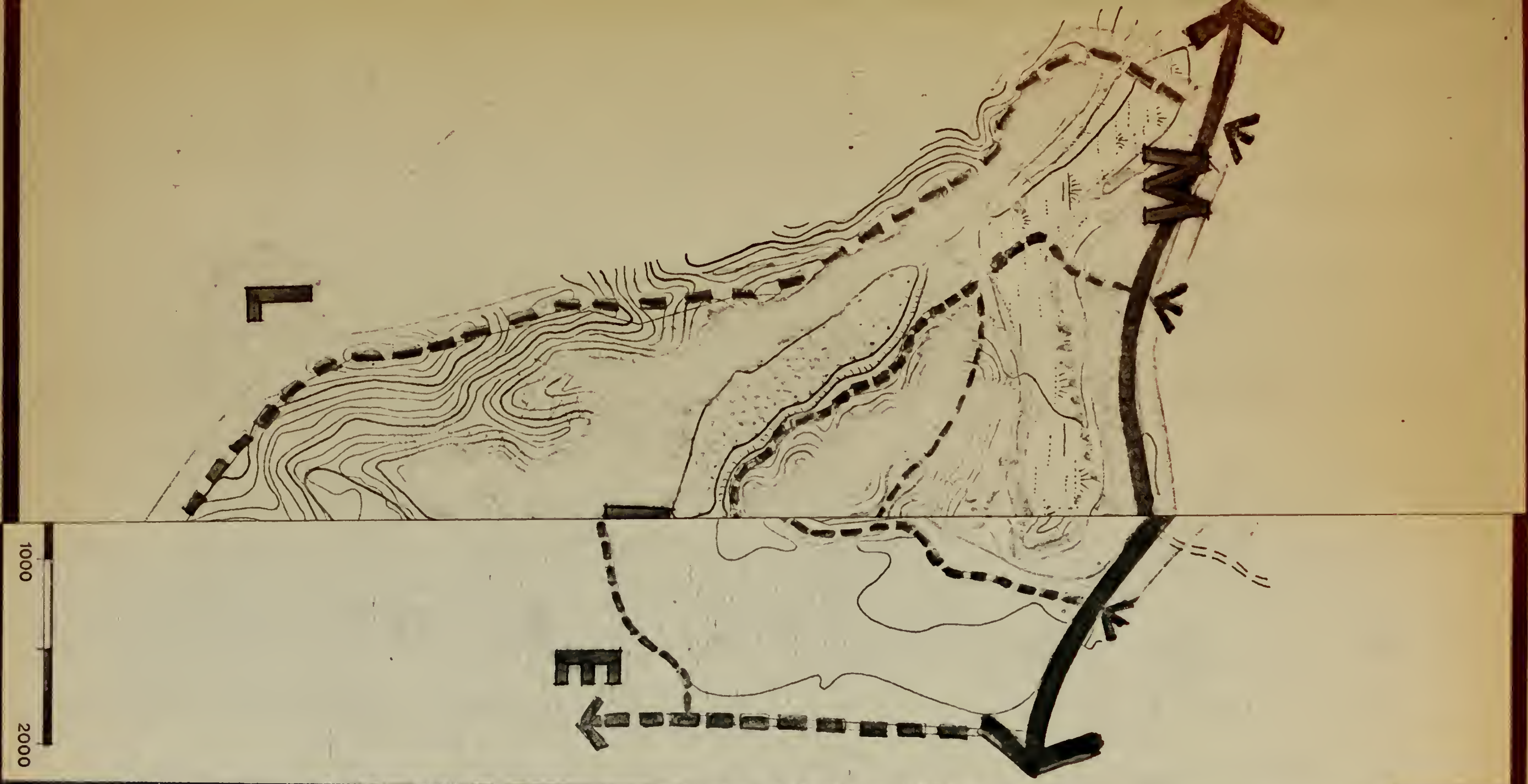
The moderate use areas in close proximity to Zones I & II and Zone IV. These zones are somewhat transitional areas where it is feasible that, as popularity of the park grows, they could be reclassified as Zone IV use areas. The purpose of Zone III is to disperse as much as possible the user groups and yet retain order and discipline in the use areas.

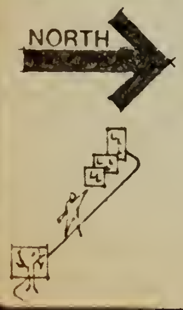
The primary activities foresee in these areas are:

- Scenic Overlooks and Vistas
- Constructed Trail Systems
- Self-guided Trails
- Photography
- Class I Rest Facilities (Portable type)
- Service Trails
- Interpretative Stations
- Group Tour Areas
- Other Support Facilities As Needed

Zone IV - Moderate - Concentrated Use Zone.

Within this zone the primary recreation use will take place. Also the major support facilities will be located in this zone. The heaviest con-





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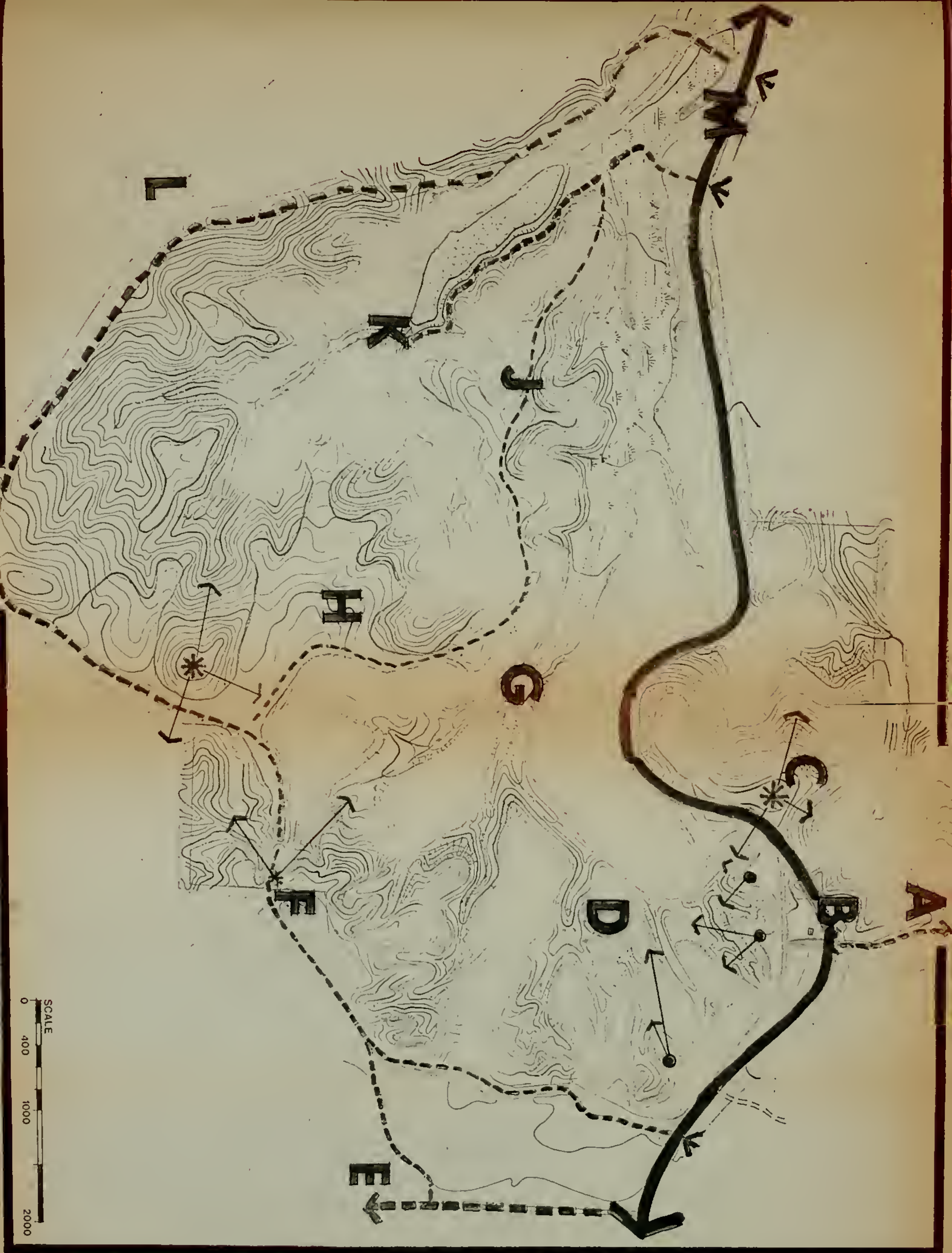
Site Analysis:

SITE STUDY

8



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Site Analysis:

SITE STUDY

8

centration of people can be entertained in this zone and appropriate design techniques should be employed. Found in the Zone IV are the following:

- Entrance Areas
- Contact Stations and Information Booths
- Parking
- Park Driveways
- Walks, Paths, and Service Roads, Etc.
- Utilities
- Buildings, Visitor Center, Superintendent's Residence, Maintenance Complex
- All Other Structures Determined Necessary
- Picnicking Areas

General Development Plan

Presented here are two alternate plans of development for Providence Canyon State Park.

In both schemes, the Day Use Area adjacent to the canyons will remain the same. The alternates will be:

"A" Conservation-Education Area

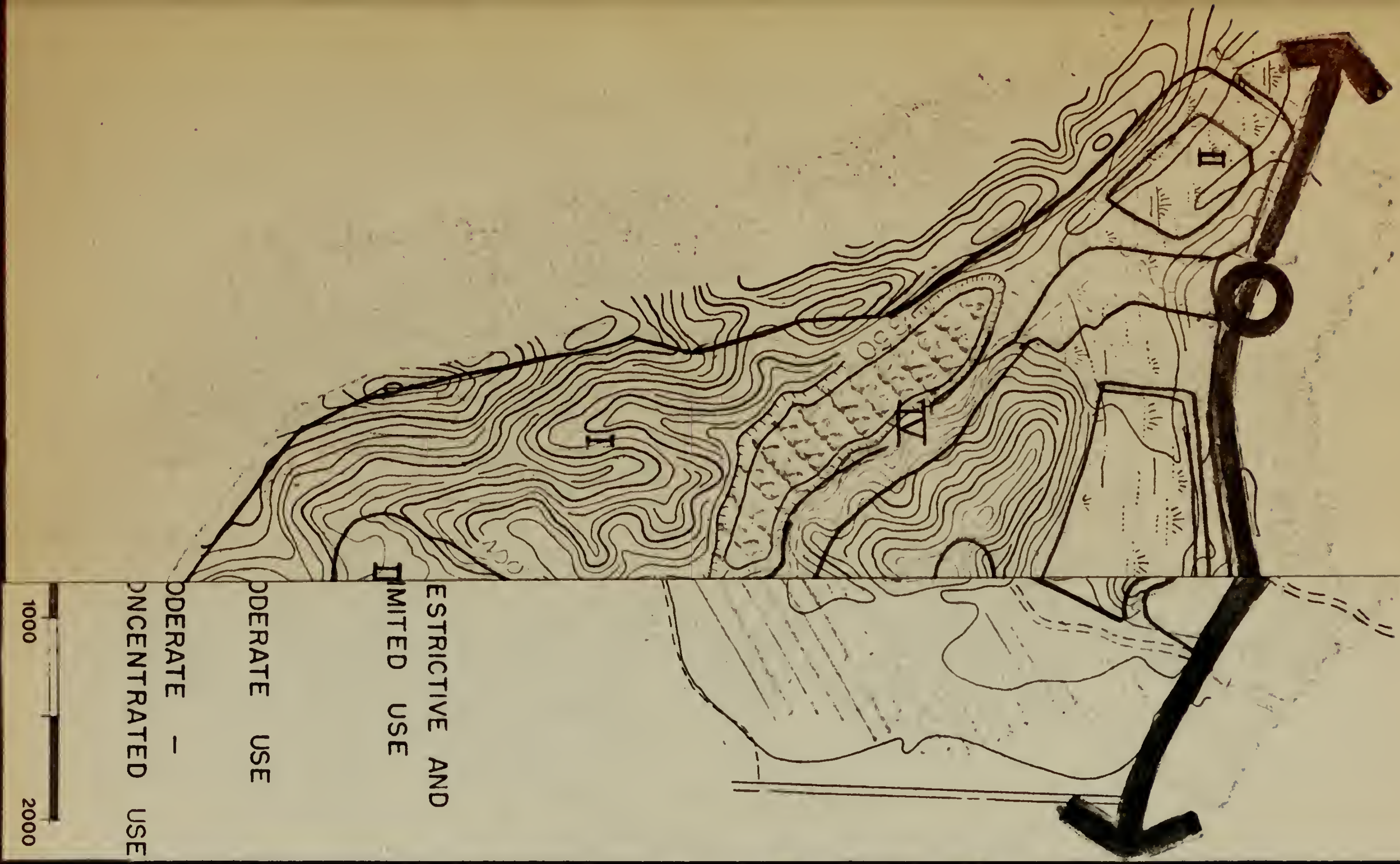
"B" Conservation-Education Area and Family Campground

I. Day Use Area

A. Visitor - Information Center
  - Rest Station Facilities
  - Exhibits and Displays
  - Information Kiosk
  - Auditorium 50-75 Campacity
  - Nature Trail Entrance
  - Canyon Access Trail Entrance

B. Picnic Area I - 20 Units - 20 Tables - 1 Grill/4 Tables
  - Parking for 25 Cars
  - Scenic Overlooks
  - Canyon Rim Trail
  - Rest Station Facilities
  - Drinking Fountain

C. Picnic Area II - 20 Tables, 5 Grills
  - Parking for 20 Cars
  - Scenic Overlooks
  - Canyon Rim Trail
  - Water Fountain



COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

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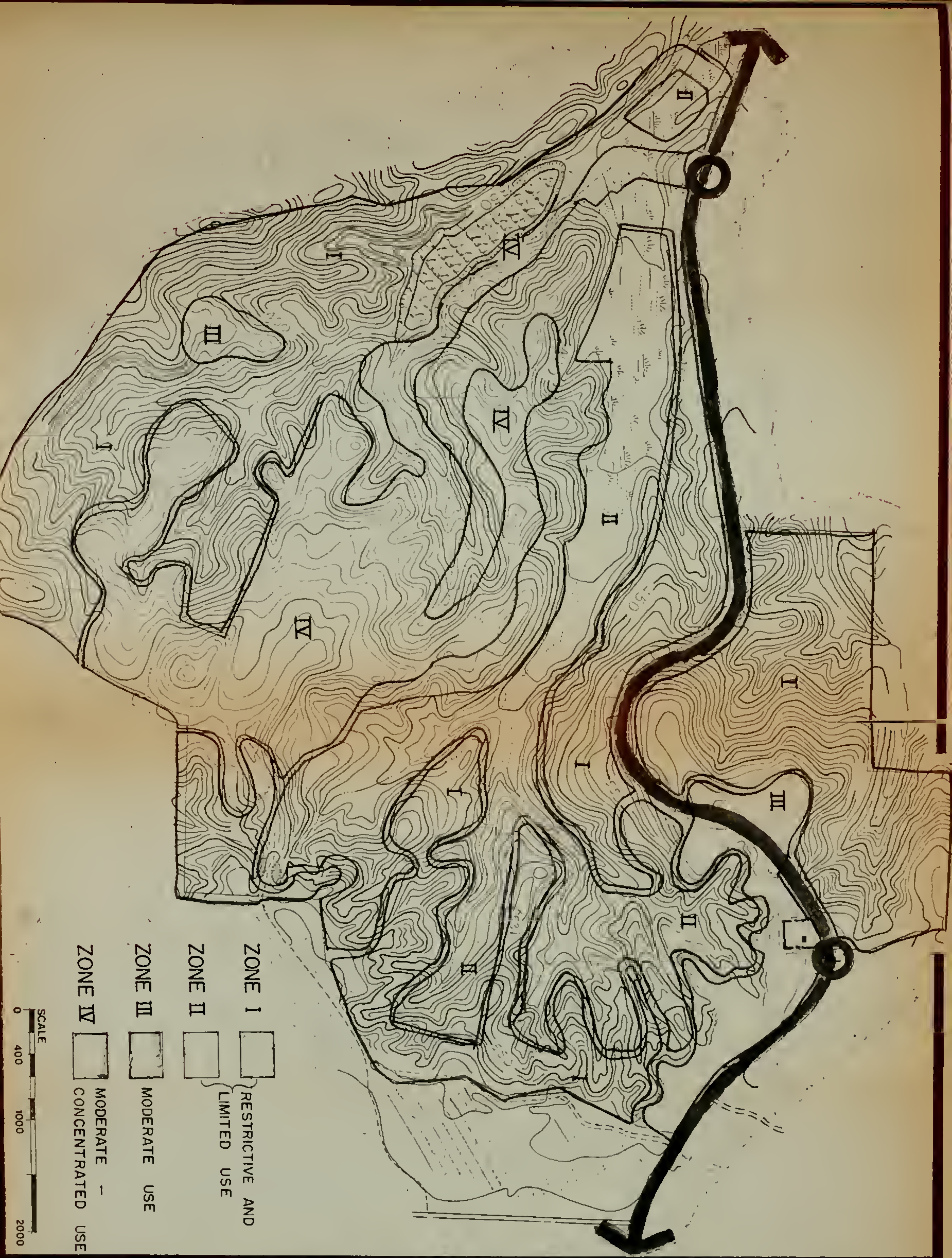
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LAND USE ZONES

9


I
II
III
IV
ZONE I RESTRICTIVE AND LIMITED USE
ZONE II
ZONE III MODERATE USE
ZONE IV MODERATE — CONCENTRATED USE
SCALE
0
400
1000
2000

NORTH

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LAND USE ZONES

9

D. Parking
  - Canyon Rim Trail
  - Scenic Overlooks
  - Landscaped Grounds
  - Future Picnic Area

E. Employee Residence Complex
  - Superintendent's Residence
  - Assistant Superintendent's Residence
  - Additional Residence

F. Park Maintenance Complex
  - Maintenance Building
  - Storage Area
  - Landscaped Security Fence

G. Canyon Access Trail
  - Main Canyon Access Trail
  - Canyon Nature Trails Access
  - Hiking Trails
  - Overlook
  - Interpretative Station

H. Canyon Hiking & Nature Trails
  - Self-guided Trails
  - Conducted tour trails
  - Botanical Area(s)
  - Canyon Rim Trail Around Edge
  - Soil & Geological Study Area(s)
  - Primitive Rest Station Facilities

ALTERNATE PLAN "A" CONSERVATION-EDUCATION STUDY AREA

A. Conservation-Education Study Area
  - Access Road - 2.5 miles
  - Administration/Office
  - Classrooms and Conference Rooms
  - Auditorium 100 - 150 Capacity
  - Exhibit and Display Areas

B. Over-Night Facilities
  - Shelters
  - Confort Facilities
  - Water

C. Group Camping Area
  - Groups of 25± - 5 sites
  - Water
  - Comfort Facilities

D. Conservation-Education Areas

1 - Aquatic Study Area
  - 9 Acre Existing Beaver Lake
  - Biology Study

2 - Forestry Study Area
  - Swamp Hardwoods
  - Mixed Pine - Hardwoods
  - Mature Pines
  - Silverculture
  - Forestry Management
  - Forest Economics

3 - Soil and Geology Study Areas
  - Geology
  - Soil Formation
  - Erosion and Stabilization
  - Fossil Study

4 - Botanical Study Areas
  - Plant Community Study
  - Botanical Study
  - Horticulture

5 - Ecology
  - Micro-eco-system
  - Ecological Change Study Area

6 - Wildlife Study Area
  - Habitate
  - Food Sources
  - Range of Wildlife

E. Fishing Lake
  - Fishing Piers
  - Fishing Access Trails

II ALTERNATE PLAN "B" COMBINATION CONSERVATION-EDUCATION STUDY AREA AND FAMILY CAMPGROUND

F. Family Campground
  - 25-30 Trailer Units
  - 15-20 Tent Units
  - Comfort Facilities
  - Well & Water System
  - Access Road Approximately 3.0 miles

G. Swimming Pond (if feasible)
  - 1(±) Acre
  - Small Beach Area
  - Swimming Pier

H. Primitive Family Walk-In Camping Area
    - 5 Camping Sites
    - Primitive Rest Station Facilities
    - Water Source
    - Hiking Trails

I. Group Camping Area
    - 5 Group Camping Area
    - Primitive Rest Station Facilities

Summary of Site Analysis

From investigations, it was found that the canyon is a most beautiful and interesting phenomenon. It has a high degree of unstable and erroded soil conditions, that have over years been accelerated by concentrated use. The vegetation of the area is quite diverse due to the eratic change in elevations. Strip mining has created a problem that should be controlled.

In the preceeding discussion, an analysis of the attributes and problems of a regional area, of a local area and details of the site have been made. The intent was to define the various influences that might affect the development of the Park. The real purpose of this entire Comprehensive Master Plan is, of course, to make recommendation as to the best use for the development of Providence Canyon as a State Park. The following sections of the report will make conclusions and recommendations for the development of Providence Canyon State Park.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

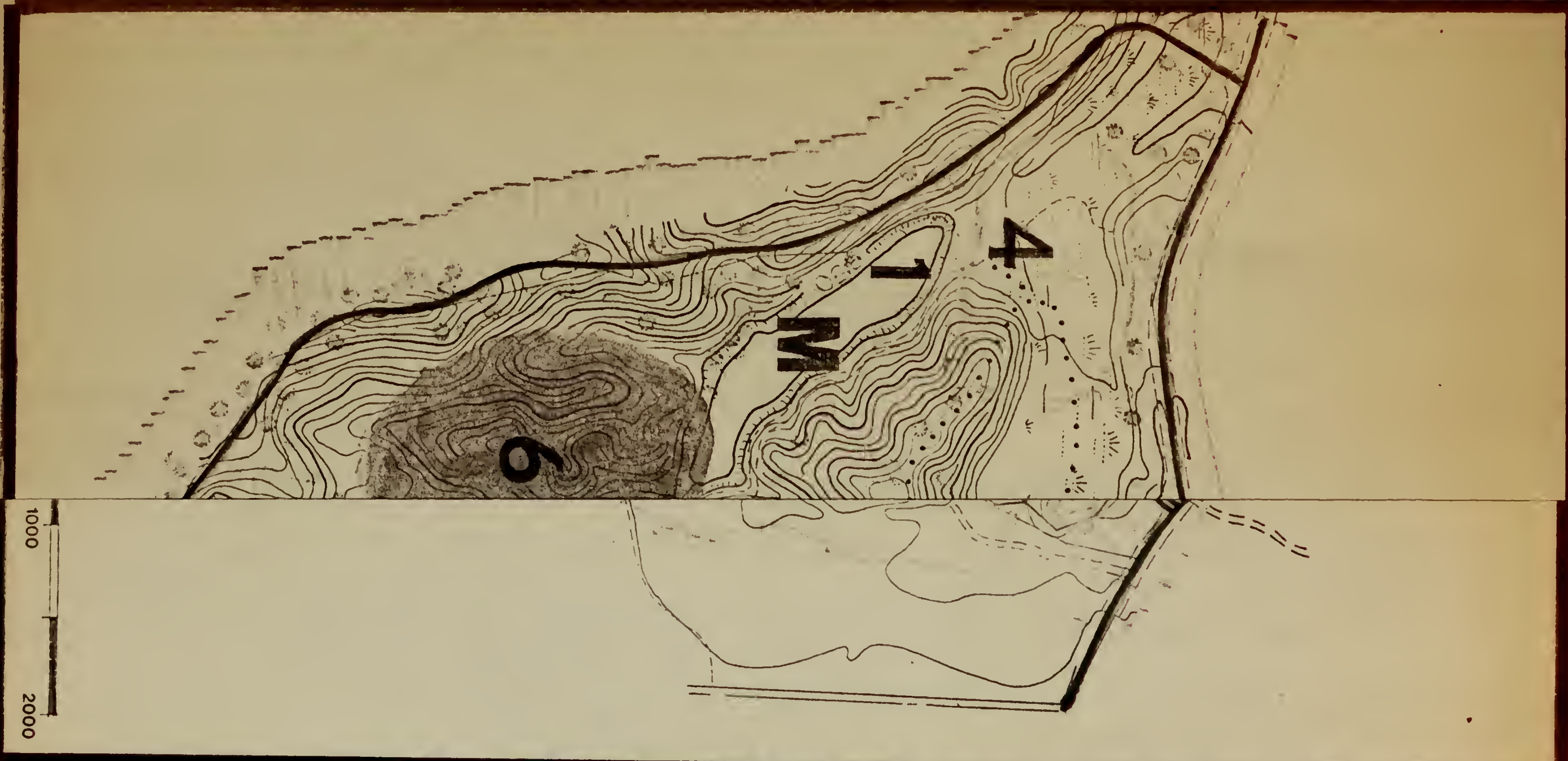
1. Additional land should be acquired to provide better access to the southern section of the Park.

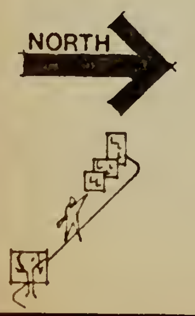
2. Development should be designed to minimiqe concentration of surface drainage, i.e., paving should be avoided.

3. A program should be established to check and control erosion.

4. Those areas which show signs of deterioration due to excessive user impact should be temporarily closed until they have recovered.

5. The St. Regis Paper Company should be approached to determine if the existing haul road along the southern boundary of the Park is the only access to their property and if they would be willing to abandon that road to the Parks and Recreation Division in the near future when it is no longer needed for their logging operations.





COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

PROVIDENCE CANYON STATE PARK

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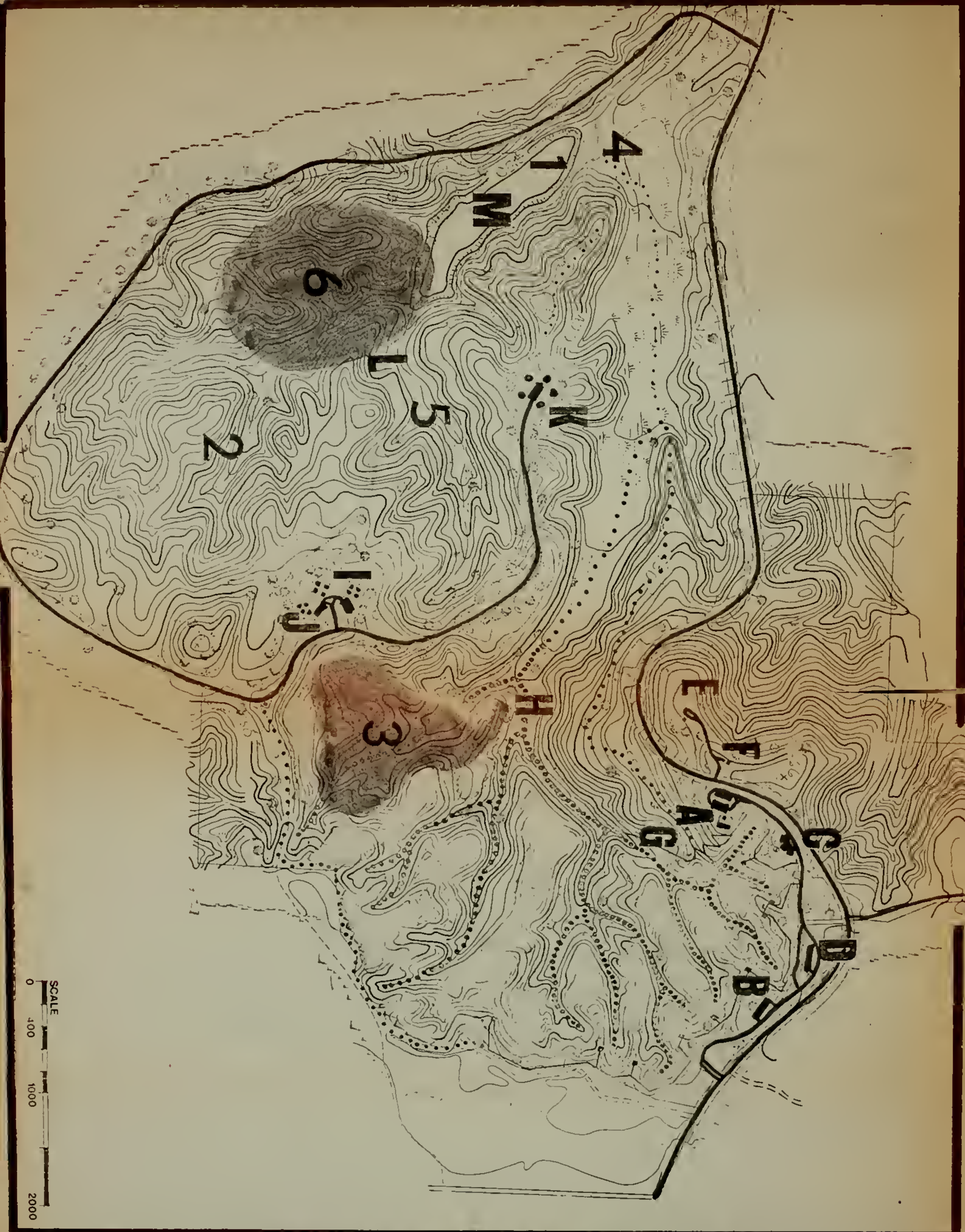
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ALTERNATE PLAN

10
A



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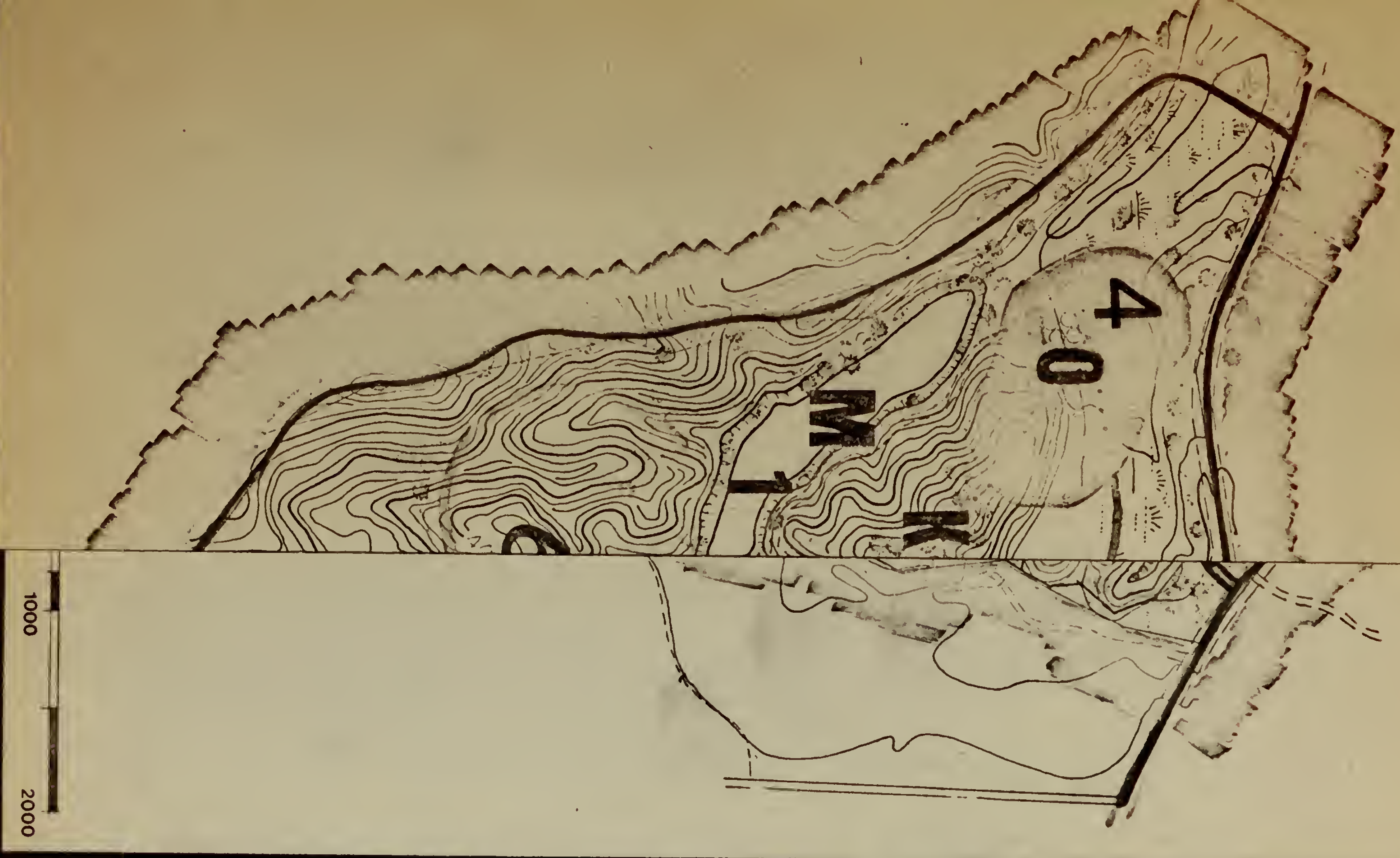

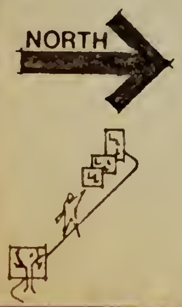

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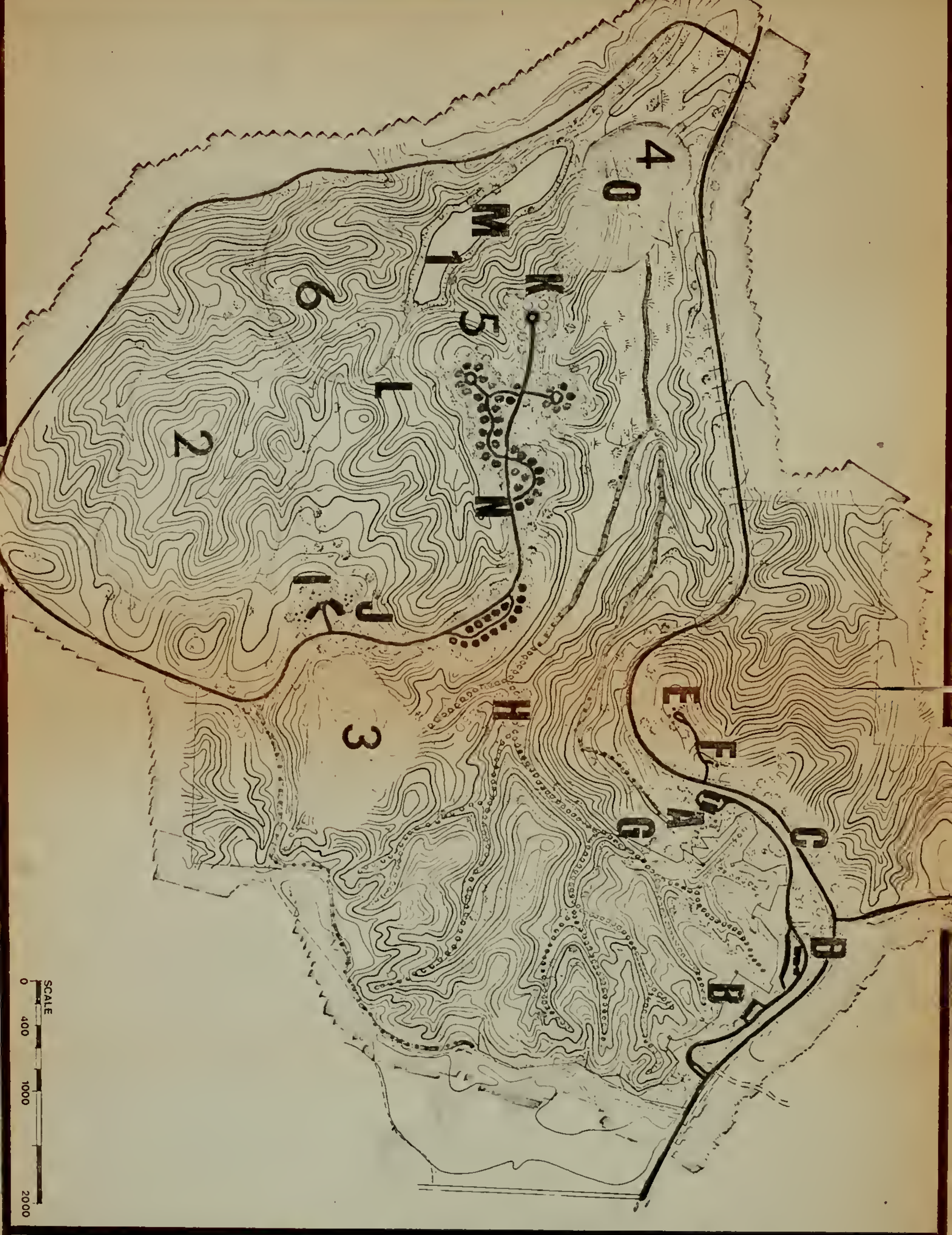

NORTH

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

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GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ALTERNATE PLAN

B

6. An investigation should be made to determine whether the existing Florence Landing Road could be relocated outside the Park boundaries.

7. Strict adherence to the land zoning is recommended to avoid over-development of areas which will be unable to support heavy usage.

8. The support of educational organizations should be solicited to provide funds enabling development of facilities to further environmental studies.

9. Adequate safety precautions should be taken to prevent visitors from accidentally falling into the canyons.

10. The recreational needs of this region should be more fully explored to determine how and when they can best be served, and to prevent overlap of services between the Parks and Recreation Division and say the U. S. Corps of Engineers in camping facilities for example.

CONSTRUCTION PHASING & COST ESTIMATES

The following estimates deal with the phasing of development based on orderly development of the Park. Since the Day Use Area will contain facilities inherent to both Alternate Plan "A" and Alternate Plan "B", it will be treated as a separate catagory for estimating purposes.

The construction costs are further grouped by function and include site features and where applicable, interior furnishings. Planning, designing, engineering, surveying, supervision and other related activities are included. Estimates also include a factor to compensate for increasing costs due to inflation.

CONSTRUCTION COST

	Total Cost	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Entrance Area					
Entrance Sign & Fence	$ 9,800	-----	9,800	-----	-----
Contact Station & Gate	8,500	-----	------	8,500	-----
Entrance Road	15,500	-----	15,500	-----	-----

CONSTRUCTION COST

	Total Cost	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Residential Complex					
Supt.'s Residence	$30,000	30,000	-----	-----	-----
Asst. Supt.'s Residence	32,700	-----	-----	-----	32,700
Service Road	3,100	-----	3,100	-----	-----
Maintenance Complex					
Maintenance Bldg.	9,000	9,000	-----	-----	-----
Storage Yard	500	500	-----	-----	-----
Fence	1,600	1,600	-----	-----	-----
Driveway	2,100	-----	2,100	-----	-----
Picnic Areas					
Driveways	31,400	-----	15,500	15,900	-----
Rest Station	20,600	-----	20,600	-----	-----
Parking Lots	3,700	-----	2,100	1,600	-----
Picnic Units	6,000	6,000	-----	-----	-----
Utilities					
Water System	58,900	26,000	20,500	10,200	2,200
Sewerage System	165,100	3,000	6,200	43,900	112,000
Electric Power	25,800	1,000	10,300	7,400	7,100
Telephone	15,000	500	-----	8,500	6,000
Visitor Center					
Information Kiosk	9,000	-----	-----	9,000	-----
Exhibit & Display	113,300	-----	-----	80,600	32,700
Auditorium	89,400	-----	-----	-----	89,400
Drives	16,800	-----	-----	16,800	-----
Parking	10,000	-----	-----	6,700	-----

CONSTRUCTION COST

	Total Cost	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Rest Rooms	6,700	-----	-----	6,700	-----
Offices	10,600	-----	-----	10,600	-----
Trails					
Guided Nature Trails, Hiking Trails, and Nature Trails	73,700	6,000	20,600	21,200	25,900
Rest Station Facilities	5,300	-----	-----	2,600	2,700
Camping Areas or Overnight Accomodations					
Driveways	179,700	-----	51,500	90,000	38,200
Parking	3,700	-----	2,100	1,600	-----
Comfort Stations	53,900	-----	-----	2,200	32,700
Camping Units	5,300	-----	-----	2,500	2,700
Miscellaneous					
Security Fence	58,500	5,000	30,900	11,700	10,900
Landscaping and Erosion Control	31,100	10,000	7,200	7,400	6,500
Fishing Lake	3,300	-----	-----	-----	3,300
SUB TOTAL	$1,109,600	98,600	218,000	388,000	405,000
Administration & Design					
Design and Engineering	166,430	14,790	32,700	58,200	60,750
Master Plan	7,000	7,000	-----	-----	-----
Construction Supervision	33,330	1,000	8,540	11,640	12,150
Contingencies	46,695	1,200	9,810	17,460	18,225
	$1,363,055	$122,580	$269,050	$475,300	$496,125

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